

Text Book of British Butterflies & Moths



BY L.W. NEWMAN, F.E.S. & H.A. LEEDS.

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Ernest Rudge

TEXT BOOK
OF BRITISH
BUTTERFLIES AND
MOTHS

Containing all the formerly
so-called Macro-Lepidoptera, &c.

BY
L. W. NEWMAN, F.E.S.
AND
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PREFACE.

BUTTERFLY and Moth collecting, both as a hobby and as a science, is destined to provide healthy pleasure for increased numbers in the future. Undoubtedly the "net" is the deterrent factor. The very sight of a person carrying a net causes the majority of spectators to smile; and from a group of onlookers remarks of an annoying character often emanate. Occasionally, however, a genuine interest is taken; this usually arises when a specimen has just been netted. After a cursory examination of the insect in the killing bottle, the invariable question is "What is it?" The immediate reply in one case was, "Polyommatus argiolus." "What did he say?" asked a companion of the questioner. "Dunno, come on." They departed, but soon turned round and treated the collector to a series of cat calls, whistling, shouting and cap-waving; and it served him right. This occurred in Epping Forest. The same evening the collector repeated to a friend how he had been annoyed, and was advised to try the English name on the next party of questioners, and to enlighten them with a little of the life history in simple language. The same spot was visited two days afterwards. Another party came along and a rehearsal of the scene occurred, inclusive of the question. This time the answer was, "The Holly Blue. It is so named because it frequents holly bushes and is of a blue colour." Other particulars were added, that the caterpillar fed on the holly buds, etc.; and this elicited a few questions from the onlookers. Interruption was caused by the appearance of another Holly Blue; the pursuit was witnessed by the visitors with a feeling of anxious pleasure, and a successful sweep of the net, resulted in a chorus of, "He's got it," followed by a rush to the site of the capture. The visitors waited a few minutes, and then, with a courteous "Good morning," went away. This time no whistling, etc., invited the attention of others to the man with the net.

Unfortunately all our English names do not lend themselves so readily to an answer, but the majority are somewhat descriptive. It is not the intention to decry herein the scientific names—*they are essential*—but discrimination as to the proper time and place to make use of them is necessary. When a farmer appears on the scene, and is told something he can understand, which is true and interesting, relating to an insect, he is more likely to allow of a reasonable access to his fields than if a reply is given which conveys nothing tangible to him.

The introduction of Nature Study Classes into the schools will instil in many minds a yearning for further knowledge, and doubtless

our Butterflies and Moths, with their varying transitions, will prove to be not the least fascinating branch. This will teach the rising generation not to shy at a net, and a little tact will probably assist friendship with their elders.

Possibly many fear that a great addition to the ranks will mean the capturing and killing of almost everything met with. It must, however, not be overlooked that the object lessons given usually embrace specimens showing the stages from the egg to the insect. The youthful collector will desire to breed the insects, and will not be long before discovering that such specimens are usually more perfect than the captured ones. But to breed successfully something must be known as to food-plants, extent of time as a caterpillar, what is necessary when the latter is about to undergo its important change to a chrysalis, and when the perfect insect may be expected. This book has been compiled to meet this need to the fullest extent possible. The collector will not stop at local species. There will soon be a yearning for something outside the near radius. A small outlay will procure ova, or larvæ, of insects which he has no means of otherwise obtaining, and the food-plant column of the "Treatise" will enable a decision to be arrived at as to what particular kinds can be supplied with locally grown food, whilst the "Hints" portion should prove of assistance generally.

This book is not confined to the field and breeding work of the collector. It does not give descriptions or coloured illustrations of the insects, as excellent recent works are obtainable which render identification an easy task so far as the greater portion of our species are concerned. Its utility can be partially gathered from the remarks which precede the divisions, and also from the following explanation as to its compilation:—

The style adopted in the past of arranging the names in their family and generic order, and not providing an index, is one which enables only the experienced collector to readily find the specific names, and when the ovum, larva, pupa, and imago are each placed under separate headings, and again sub-divided into months, unnecessary duplication is involved. Moreover, there are no means by which the searcher can quickly ascertain whether the whole, part, or practically nothing of the life history is known; and occasionally some hours of search will prove that the insect is not included at all.

Before deciding on the lines to be adopted primarily in the "Treatise" an analysis of names was necessary. This resulted in the finding that the duplication of scientific specific names was frequent, but of English names rare. Not only this, license is not allowed in the case of the former, but in that of the latter it is permissible, possibly too much so.

During the time this work was in compilation, "The Butterflies of the British Isles" and "The Moths of the British Isles," by Richard South, F.E.S., was issued, and this embraced exceptionally good coloured plates of the insects. The names appended

therein to each plate, and also the true alphabetical Indexes, are English only. An examination showed that only three English names of moths were in duplicate. To obtain key names for this work it was therefore only necessary to alter the three names, and to produce—probably for the first time—a work which contained a different English name for each moth. The alterations made, and the reasons for same, are as follows, viz:—

<i>"South"</i> shews.	<i>Altered to.</i>	<i>To discriminate from.</i>
Flounced Rustic, helvola.	Flounced Chestnut.*	Flounced Rustic, testacea.
Flame, rubidata.	Ruddy Carpet.*	Flame, putris.
Satin Carpet, abietaria.	Satin Beauty.	Satin Carpet, fluctuosa.

*The first two are so named by W. E. Kirby.

It is necessary to mention that *Zygæna achilleæ* has been named "Slender Scotch Burnet." It is known that W. E. Kirby has referred to this as the "Scotch Burnet," but the latter name had already been applied by other authors, and herein to *Zygæna exulans*.

The actual responsibility, so far as this work is concerned, is thus confined to two names. (If a caution is administered here it should meet the case; but the next offender should be severely dealt with).

Having thus obtained a different English name for each species, these were arranged in alphabetical order in the "Treatise" and used as a key for the accumulated particulars. All specific names, both English and scientific, which have been in general use, and many which may ultimately be adopted, were added to the key (or primary) names. Many important varieties and aberrations were included, and Indexes comprising such names—which number about 3,000—compiled.

Very great care has been bestowed on this allocation of names, but so far as the scientific specific names are concerned there are a few instances where experts differ and there is no desire to be controversial. Almost every collector is looking forward to the time when the experts will set these names in order; but their task is one of great difficulty. Publications are numerous and in many languages, illustrations often imperfect, and detailed particulars frequently meagre; whilst different species in their perfect state are almost or quite inseparable. This is instanced by the Dark Dagger, *tridens*, as compared with the Grey Dagger, *psi*—where the perfect insects are indistinguishable, but as larvæ they are widely divergent. The same name has frequently been applied to two or more insects, and many insects have received two or more names. Former species have been relegated to varietal names, and varieties have been raised to specific rank.

Occasionally authorities have been quoted regarding names, but to have done this generally could not only be considered unnecessary, but superfluous.

The Index, Treatise and Systematic Arrangement used in conjunction, and, if necessary, a reference to South's plates, should

in nearly every instance set at rest any doubt as to the correct connection of a specific name which may have been used in any other English work, and also in a great many cases the older Continental works of repute which have been largely drawn upon to supply the original names. The time this will save to the young collector can be appreciated by the older hands, those who have been through the apprenticeship stages and who have in their day spent hours of search owing to the absence of such a means of reference. Shortcomings are sure to present themselves herein. When this book fails and success rewards a search elsewhere, make a full note of the details and keep in a convenient place. Possibly some day the record will assist others.

It is hoped that the Alphabetical and Consecutive Numbers systems which have been utilised will be readily understood, as the directness of indication is exact, and far superior to reference to pages.

The authors' thanks are hereby tendered to the numerous collectors, who in reply to enquiries have given so aptly and willingly the information desired. Without such aid much must have been left blank. The many names preclude a general enumeration, but acknowledgment must be made of the great assistance rendered by Mr. H. M. Edelsten, F.E.S., who supplied many details concerning Moths included in the following genera:—*Nonagria*, *Cœnobia*, *Senta*, *Meliana*, *Tapinostula*, *Synia*, *Calamia*, and *Leucania*; whilst special thanks are accorded to Mr. J. E. Murphy, who checked and contributed much information pertaining to the greater portion of the Lepidoptera occurring in Scotland.

HINTS.

Ova.

Eggs are usually laid on the food-plant, or in its vicinity. Some species deposit singly, others in twos, threes and upwards; whilst batches of two to three hundred, or even more, are the rule with several kinds. In other cases the eggs are dropped by the female during flight. A large magnifying glass is useful when searching. Studiously watching a female will often lead to eggs being obtained, but do not waste time watching, for instance a Peacock butterfly, *io*, in the autumn; this and many other kinds hibernate during the winter, and the eggs are not laid until the spring. The insects which are addicted to this habit are indicated in the Treatise by the letter "h," which is shown in the columns headed January to June inclusive, according to the time of the re-appearance of the insect.

Do not put eggs on one side and forget them, but place them in such a position that ready observation may be made, as a quick supply of food is often a necessity. It is not advisable to remove the larva until it has left the vicinity of the egg-shell, as in many cases the shell is the first meal and a vital necessity.

If eggs which should naturally hatch in the spring are placed in too warm a place, the larvæ will emerge in winter when food cannot be provided. The coolest place is always best, until the time arrives when hatching is desired. Frost does not destroy, but is a natural means of prolonging the emergence; ice can be utilised as an artificial deterrent.

Larvæ.

Metal boxes, preferably glass-topped, which fit almost air-tight, are best for newly-emerged larvæ; the food-plant keeps fresh longer, and the larvæ are not disturbed so frequently. The boxes must not be placed where a bright sun shines on them, nor in a very warm position.

A camel's hair brush is useful for removing small larvæ.

When nearly full grown larvæ are easiest found; they take less time to feed up, but have the drawback of being more liable to having been attacked by an ichneumon. Sometimes a careful removal of the egg or eggs of the latter will save the larva.

In spring, quite as early as the leaf buds burst on the hedge-rows, by the aid of a lamp search during the evening along the lower parts of bushes and young trees, also grass, docks, etc.; many larvæ which have hibernated are thus discovered. The best places are clearings and borders of woods, along old fences, hedges with a quantity of litter near the ground. The larvæ are usually on the food-plant. A sharp look-out should be kept on sunny banks during the daytime throughout the spring; several kinds feed during sunshine fully exposed.

Holding an umbrella or beating-tray under trees, bushes, etc., and tapping the branches with a stick is a ready means of obtaining many kinds of larvæ, and is most successful during May and early June, and again when the leaves assume their autumn tints. There are several sorts which feed only towards and during the night, and are rarely, if ever, obtained in the daytime. These are indicated by the letter "A" in the Treatise. At dusk is actually the best time for beating. Do not clear the tray too hurriedly, as some larvæ are concealed by pieces of vegetation fastened to their bodies and are not easily detected until they commence moving.

Only beat trees and bushes here and there, miss many of them. More ground can thus be covered and a greater variety obtained, whilst a very local species is less liable to rarity or extinction. Sweeping grass at night with a calico bag fixed on a strong framework will secure many kinds.

Searching is, however, really preferable, as the correct food-plant is usually then known. Should a larva be wandering, watch if it frequently stops and raises its head; if so, it is in search of food, and if unknown is worth following; but should it be taking a fairly direct hurried course it is probably full fed and seeking quarters for pupation. Care should be taken to place an unknown larva in a separate receptacle, adding a sprig of the food-plant on which found; otherwise confusion is sure to result after reaching home. If possible, write the name of the food-plant on the box in case the larva has eaten all of it.

When tree searching by day get well under the branch of a tree. Your back should be towards the trunk; then look outwards, carefully and slowly scanning the leaves and smaller twigs. The larvæ are thus more readily observed as the clouds or sky form a better background than the shade of the tree. Do not overlook the larvæ which are in curled or folded leaves. Many of these are micros which make a sharp wriggling movement, and often run backwards. A little practice, however, soon results in knowledge of the sorts not wanted. Many will be found hanging on a silken thread.

Many larvæ, especially of the smaller kinds, feed on the central portion of flowers; others inside pods of various plants. The interior of reeds should be searched; roots and stems of plants are the habitat of others; some live on the pith of bushes and trees; others on the solid wood. A perusal of the food-plant column of the Treatise will indicate how varied are the habits.

Stones and clods of earth are frequently used for shelter by day.

Cannibal larvæ must be avoided, or reared individually. A Dun-bar, trapezina, for instance, will soon destroy a quantity of other larvæ. The worst cannibals are indicated in the Treatise; they are not woolly.

Never disturb a larva when shedding its skin. Do not pull a larva off its food-plant, but remove the portion on which it is resting with a pair of scissors. Be careful not to handle hairy

larvæ; pick them up with a spoon kept for the purpose. An old tablespoon is one of the handiest tools for a breeder's use; file the underside thin on the edges. If the handle is strong it will pick up mould, peat, etc., as well as being useful for larvæ and pupæ. Corners of cages can be scraped with it, and other uses will be found. Many hairy larvæ have urticating hairs which cause irritation, and sometimes a rash on the skin; the worst kinds are indicated in the Treatise. Cages, or sleeves, in which such larvæ have been reared will contain many hairs, and these do not lose their irritating propensities. Be careful not to get a hair blown into the eye, or even to rub the eye when cleaning out the cages. The latter work should always be performed out of doors with the aid of an old brush, and the hands covered with smooth gloves. Knocking and rubbing the gloves together before removal from the hands will get rid of the hairs; have your back to the wind during this process.

Do not take larger quantities of any one kind of larvæ than are actually required, and do not starve them. Wet food will kill most kinds in captivity, but lichen feeders are exceptions.

If the correct food-plant is not procurable, frequently another plant of the same family will be readily eaten by the larvæ. Sweet woodruff is a good substitute for the bedstraws; knot-grass and whitethorn often are received favourably.

Unidentified larvæ are sometimes very difficult to satisfy. If they are Geometers, which measure their length and arch their bodies alternately, a mixed diet of knotgrass, whitethorn, blackthorn, trefoil and sallow should be provided, and that most readily eaten afterwards supplied. For the rest, blackthorn or plum, whitethorn, sallow or willow, oak, birch, dandelion, lettuce, clover, alder, or goosefoot, should be tried, if available. Make a small bunch of the plants. Pack wadding round the stems, at the top of the water receptacle, or drowned larvæ will result.

Crowding larvæ or food-plant in a cage is certain to result in crippled or small insects, and possibly complete failure. Fresh food should be supplied, and rotting leaves removed. The latter remark does not, of course, apply to those kinds which feed on withered or dry leaves; but such larvæ should be kept in a well ventilated cage, or mildew will ensue.

Larvæ from maritime districts will generally thrive best if their food-plant is sprayed slightly with a very weak solution of salt and water—the salt sold for use in baths is best—the food being allowed to dry before being placed in the cage; or if the larvæ are sleeved, spray occasionally when they are not feeding.

Some larvæ are extremely difficult to rear and are noted in the Treatise. If the reason is discovered and good results are obtained write a concise but clear report and send it to one of the natural history papers, so that others may benefit.

Where the larvæ are from migratory parents, whose offspring do not breed wild in Britain—these are indicated in the Treatise—artificial heat will be necessary, at least, as soon as the cooler

weather approaches; only a reasonable temperature is needed.

Several kinds have different food-plants in the South and in the North. This is especially noticeable in the case of the birch or alder-feeding larvæ. A good plan is to provide both foods if possible and see which is preferred.

Many winter feeding *Noctua* larvæ will thrive on carrot and turnip cut into thin slices and laid on moss. These larvæ require sand or earth to retire into.

Mice, birds, beetles, ants, earwigs, etc., are enemies of the breeder, and should be guarded against. Earth should always be baked before being put into the cage to kill any destructive creatures it may contain.

Before the pupal stage is reached provision must be made to ensure the requisite conditions for pupation; either earth, moss, rotten wood or virgin cork, leaves, etc., may be required. What is necessary for each kind is shown in the Treatise.

If good boots, leggings, and mackintosh are possessed, and these are really of great importance to the naturalist, a very heavy shower during the late summer or early autumn should always make the collector anxious for its abatement. When it stops take a hasty walk to a row of elms or other trees, for many larvæ are often washed down on to the roadway. Search trunks for returning larvæ; if the latter are placed in comfortable quarters the majority will be none the worse for their fall. Usually during mid-spring very heavy showers are absent, but if a favourable occasion arises it should not be allowed to slip, as many larvæ can thus be obtained from high trees. Of course, some will be injured, but grass, etc., breaks the fall.

The food-plants shown for each species are those which have been proved, to a very great extent by actual experience, to produce the best results. Where great mortality has occurred, the food-plant producing same has been omitted.

Lichen feeders should be reared in glass-topped metal boxes and a piece of frequently changed damp blotting paper placed inside on the bottom of box.

Most larvæ are reared best by placing them in a mineralised tiffany, muslin, or other thin sleeve fastened around the growing food-plant. Do not forget to watch them in case their food gets short, or a hole is permitting of escape; many kinds, if short of food, will eat their way out of a muslin sleeve. Provision for the pupal stage must not be overlooked.

Pupæ.

Pupæ are in many cases quite bare; some are suspended by the merest threads, others are enclosed in dense tough cocoons which defy percolation of rains, whilst the zenith is reached by those pupating on tree trunks and whose cocoons are formed of shreds of bark fastened together with a glutinous substance of so adhesive a character that a penknife will probably break if ingress is attempted by its aid. The latter cocoon is usually very difficult

to locate owing to its similarity to its surroundings, lichens or moss in some instances being included, thus making the resemblance to the appearance of the trunk more complete. The cocoon should be removed intact, and this is best done by the aid of a small sharp chisel, pieces being chipped off around and under it.

Pupæ may be dug for on any likely side of isolated trees, but if mole workings are showing it is useless digging, as moles eat the pupæ. Sandy and gravelly soils are best. Commence digging close up to the trunk. Grass roots; interior of reeds; heaps of leaves, rubbish, etc., on the ground; under and amongst moss and lichens on tree trunks, boulders, or bushes; also moss on the ground; crevices in tree trunks and walls, on fences, walls, posts, and palings are all favourable pupation places. There are many which spin up, and usually do so, on, near, or just beneath, the food-plant. Care should be exercised when digging near food-plants so as not to destroy the plants if uncommon. Many larvæ which feed inside plants pupate in the stems; whilst some which feed and pupate in solid wood require to be sawn or cut out. If any one species is desired, the date and habits should be looked up in the Treatise.

When obtained the conditions of the pupa should be made as natural as possible; but do not bury a pupa six inches in the earth and expect the moth to emerge; those which go down naturally have a way out. Well ventilated cages with covered tops are best. A piece of wood, or small twig, should be placed in the cage for the freshly emerged insect to crawl up before expanding its wings. Many species are apt to remain in the pupal state for several years, such as:—Rannoch Sprawler, *nubeculosa*; Frosted Green, *ridens*; Brindled Beauty, *hirtaria*; Belted Beauty, *zonaria*; Yellow Horned, *flavicornis*; etc. These, when of an ordinary reddish-brown colour in October or November, will not emerge the following year; but when they present an almost black appearance and have insects already formed up within the case, they will emerge during the ensuing spring. An empty pupa case can be told by its light weight. Breathing on a pupa laid in the hand will often cause a movement showing that life exists. A sure test is to touch pupa with tip of tongue, as if healthy it is icy cold, but if dead or ichneumoned it is warm.

IMAGINES.

Butterflies.

Butterflies in their perfect state, although their habits may vary otherwise, are all day fliers. The whole question of capture practically hinges on locality, climatic conditions, keen eyesight, and expertness with the net.

To induce Butterflies to lay their eggs is not always easy; many kinds will only do so in the presence of the food-plant required by their larvæ. Sunshine is needed, also good ventilation. If a close-fitting, glass-topped box is used and placed in hot sunshine, the glass will draw the rays of the sun to an extent which will

either weaken or destroy the captive. Although many species can be induced to lay in a small prison, others require large, roomy buildings. To successfully breed, for instance, the Swallow-tail, machaon, many cubic yards of space are necessary. Growing food-plant for the ultimate larvae and flowers for feeding the imago are provided; in addition, spraying the flowers with a solution of sugar and water at frequent intervals is necessary, and if the prisoner does not feed naturally artificial methods must be used. For the latter process thoroughly soak some wadding in a solution of sugar and water (not too much of the former; only a very small quantity is required), catch the butterfly stealthily and carefully by the wings when the latter are closed (if caught otherwise only struggling and damaging will result). Holding it as caught, allow the insect to partially support itself by the legs in the near vicinity of the wadding. Now draw its trunk out straight by inserting the needle between the first and second coil. It will be found that the trunk can be uncurled easily by simply moving the needle away from the head in a straight line, and place the extreme entrance on the wadding. If successfully done, the movement of the trunk will show that the insect is feeding. If the legs are placed naturally and the insect is apparently at ease, it may be released and allowed to refresh at will. A little practice will convince the collector that a butterfly is not always wild. Commence this practice of feeding by taking the insect into a room where the light is not extra bright; expertness will develop. These remarks as to feeding apply to all butterflies; but the spraying of gathered flowers, of those sorts which they are known to frequent naturally, will often be found to be all that is necessary. The cage, however, must be placed in the sun.

Moths.

Moths, apart from those flying at large, should be looked for during the day. Their resting-places are various. Search trunks and thick arms of trees. Those which settle there usually do so on the side opposite to that from which the wind was blowing at the time; if during the day a bright sun shines on them it is their habit to retire to the shaded side. Search cracks in walls; look on fences, walls, stones and rocks, also under loose bark of trees. Badly-lighted barns and outhouses often provide shelter; if the doors fit loosely, open them carefully and search round the sides of the posts. Many kinds may be induced to fly out of bushes, trees, shrubs, heather, ivy, thatch, clumps of grass, etc., by brushing such with a stick. Some will leave a tree trunk if the latter is struck sharply with a stout stick, but this practice should be avoided inside woods, as it disturbs game. Where permission is kindly given to go into the woods thoughtfulness and care will prevent damage and unpleasantness. In the fields standing grass, corn, clovers, lucerne, etc., should not be trampled down. If there is no path available, try to find a bare spot near the gateway or entrance, and be content with standing there. Some insects will come your way. When

they do, do not run out in all directions after them. Hedges should not be damaged; use a fence or gate, and always close the latter, unless it has palpably been left open for a purpose before your arrival. If sheep, cattle, or horses are seen to break through a hedge put them back again, and do a bit of amateur hedge-mending if possible. If you are afraid of the animals, or prefer not to meddle with them, go and acquaint the farmer, or a labourer, that something is wrong. It will do good if you assist in putting things in order again; there will be less prejudice against the man with a net. If a bull is in a field keep the net out of sight, and avoid direct glances in his direction. The interiors of brick tunnels should be examined, also the arches of bridges. Frequently a coat or sack on the ground provides a hiding place; flowers, whether isolated, or in clumps, are a great attraction. Moths whose larvae feed inside trees, etc., should be looked for at the date of emergence on the trunks, stems, etc., where the latter are known to be bored.

At night watch street lamps and posts. Acetylene lamps are very useful, and can be carried or fixed; in the latter case, where the country is open, a sheet fastened to poles, and the light thrown on same, provides an attractive screen. Minor lights are also attractive and should be examined.

Bunches of flowers should be searched, especially if they consist of valerian, honeysuckle, tobacco-plant, petunias, scabious, knapweed, lychnis, campions, stocks, phlox, hemp-agrimony, bog-bean, bramble, thistles, ragwort, sweet-william, syringa, or privet.

During the spring sallow catkins are exceptionally attractive, both by day and night. Directly after dusk the moths may be shaken off the catkins on to a sheet or paper placed underneath. They will remain quiescent for a few minutes after falling, thus rendering selection and capture easy. A lamp will, of course, be required, but only for examination purposes. Do not throw its rays on the catkins whilst waiting, or many moths which would otherwise settle will fly away, or dash to the ground and hide. Sprigs of catkins put into water and placed indoors—or better still, in a conservatory—during the day, may be taken into the garden at dusk and will often attract moths. If the catkins are left outdoors all day the bees will extract most of the nectar.

Lime trees when in bloom or the leaves covered with honey-dew should be searched; over-ripe and decaying berries and fruit are attractive. Ivy bloom during autumn is eagerly sought, as are also the berries of the yew.

When beating for larvae many moths are dislodged; some sham death for a minute or two after falling, others fly away. If there are two collectors, one should watch with the net ready for action.

Sugaring is often successful. Make a mixture of treacle, cane-sugar, and water boiled together, to which, just before using, a little wine, rum, beer, or methylated spirit should be added. Some collectors use fruit jellies or essences—of which, perhaps, pear, apple or blackberry are favourites—as an additional attrac-

tion, putting a small quantity into the mixture. This should be painted with a brush in a straight narrow streak about nine inches long at a height of about four feet from the ground on tree trunks; posts, palings, thistle heads, etc., may also be sugared. Dry periods and scarcity of flowers denote the best times for sugaring, but honeydew and blooms when plentiful, as well as moonlit nights, militate against success.

Good results are frequently obtained from dusk to dawn during the summer; but when chilly nights approach, the time of flight is less prolonged, and during October and November the best results can only be obtained by commencing at sunset, the captures practically ceasing after three-quarters of an hour. Cold nights should be avoided.

Bats are enemies and trees should be painted which have a few low projecting twigs, or where a bush prevents their aerial evolutions. Often when sugaring is a failure the moths are not flying freely. In such cases search the foliage of trees, especially if honeydew is apparent, tops of standing grass, or the blades of coarse marsh grasses and reeds, rush flowers, thistle heads, etc. What would otherwise have been a blank night will possibly be turned into a prolific one.

Chip-boxes, or something similar, should be used when sugaring, and the insects left alive until the following day; otherwise the syrup is not absorbed, and may percolate through the body after death, thus spoiling the specimen. Place the chip-box to the ear before putting it into the pocket or satchel. If the occupant is dashing about it must be put into the cyanide bottle, or very ragged wings will soon result. The lively insects are not very numerous.

A sharp look-out should be kept for females. One or two good moths are quite sufficient; do not take a dozen or more of the same kind home alive, and do not kill every female caught. Very frequently they are the slower fliers and consequently more easily captured than the males. Many females are sluggish and seldom fly, whilst others are almost wingless and quite incapable of flight. Search for them where the male occurs; they will not be far from the food-plant, most probably on it. If it is a tree feeder search the trunk; they are rarely seen by day, early night is the best time. Wingless females are indicated in the Treatise.

Cross pairing is very rare; in captivity it has been induced but not between many kinds, and then only with those which are closely allied. Peculiar and valuable forms have occasionally resulted from such mixed parentage.

If an insect is plentiful look it up in the Treatise, and if it varies get a series if required, but do not kill anything and everything. Either box them for home examination, after which the surplus can be replaced in the boxes and released in the same or another suitable locality, or slightly stupefy them in the killing bottle, and if not needed, at once release them. If two or more bottles are carried the required insect can easily be transferred to

the second bottle before another capture is made, thus facilitating the examination.

Always carry a small killing bottle for the lesser insects, mixing large with small damages the latter.

Assembling.

Male moths are attracted by a freshly emerged female, and the usual method is to put the female in a box with perforated zinc, gauze, or muslin on two opposite sides, exposing same in a suitable locality and awaiting the approach of the males. Each kind is drawn in this way, but the various kinds have usually a special time during the day or night in which pairing takes place, and success is dependent upon the correct time and plentifulness of the species. More males should not be taken than are really required, or a tendency to extinction may result. After pairing the female loses her attraction.

How to Obtain Eggs.

For moths take a large-sized willow chip-box and rough the bottom and half of the sides by making small incisions and scratches with a penknife. Then on smooth portion of chip-box affix with a pin a small piece of large meshed muslin previously folded three or four times. Some deposit on the box, others between folds of the muslin. Also add a leaf or small spray of larval food-plant. Place moth in the chip-box thus prepared, cover top with a piece of muslin, holding latter in place with rim of lid or rubber band. To feed moth soak a small piece of cotton wool in water, sprinkle it with a little very fine sugar, and place the wet pad on top of muslin covering. The pad should be renewed every evening just before dusk.

Other species whose larvæ feed on grasses, reeds, or rushes, require to lay their eggs in between the portion of blade which closely encircles the stem of the food-plant, or between the flower and seed heads of the grasses, etc. Suitable pieces of the latter should therefore be placed in a horizontal position in a large muslin-covered box. This is necessary for the following moths:—White-speck, unipuncta; Delicate, vitellina; Reed Wainscot, cannæ; Webb's Wainscot, sparganii; Sussex Wainscot, neurica; and nearly all the other Wainscots. The same provision is also necessary for the following grass-feeding butterfly larvæ, viz.:—Essex Skipper, lineola; Lulworth Skipper, actæon; Small Skipper, thaumas.

The imagines of many kinds of moths do not feed at all, and by referring to the following numbers in the Systematic Arrangement the majority can be ascertained:—85-87, 102-126, 136-160, 176-184, 796-802, 836-844, 850, 851, 867-871.

TREATISE.

This is divided, the Butterflies being separated from the Moths.

ABBREVIATIONS.

D,	denotes day flying moths.
N,	" night flying moths. (This is only used where they also fly by day).
A,	" larvae which feed <i>after</i> sunset, and are rarely found by day.
i,	" imago (insect).
o,	" ovum (egg).
l,	" larva (caterpillar).
r,	" that the larva has finished feeding, but is in a <i>resting</i> stage prior to turning into pupa. It should never be disturbed during the period this state lasts.
p,	pupa (chrysalis).
h,	" hibernated; this has only been applied to the imago.
con.,	" confinement (captivity).
ab.,	" aberration.
var.,	" variety.

The particulars are set out in columns, the latter having been arranged—after experimenting—in such a manner as to present in the readiest form the information which is usually most required.

The letters i, o, l, r, p, denoting the stages during the calendar months, have been utilised in such a manner as to indicate as closely as possible the dates when to search. The following explanations pertaining to abbreviations appearing under "June" instance the interpretations, viz.:—

- Black Hairstreak, *pruni*, p i, pupa for quite first half, imago after middle of month.
- Duke of Burgundy, *lucina*, i o l, imago in beginning, ovum laid, and larva out before end of month.
- Painted Lady, *cardui*, i h o l, imago flying after "hibernation," ovum laid, and larva out before end of month.
- Small Blue, *minima*, i o, imago appears in beginning of month, and ovum laid.
- Small Heath, *pamphilus*, i o l p, imago, ovum, larva and pupa, may be looked for throughout the month.
- Small White, *rapæ*, l p i, larva full fed early in month, pupa in middle, and imago towards the end.
- White Letter Hairstreak, *w-album*, l p, larva for quite first half, pupa after middle of month.
- Wood White, *sinapis*, l, larva throughout the month.
- Anomalous (moth), *anomala*, r p, larva in ground "resting" for quite first half, pupa after middle of month.

Holidays.

When the dates and holiday locality are fixed, procure a small pocket book for inserting notes. Turn to the first page of the Treatise, and run one finger down the column for the selected month; look at the name on the left—either English or scientific.

whichever is best known. The thick and thin lines dividing the months will not easily allow of a diversion. The exclusion of the generic names will now be appreciated, as they would certainly be more confusing than helpful; but if a generic name is required, turn to the English name in the Index, and the number shown opposite denotes the consecutive number of the Systematic Arrangement, where the generic name appears in the column headed "Genera." For the purpose of quick reference capital letters have been used for the specific and varietal names in the Treatise.

When the name of a required species is seen, look at the "Range" column. If in the holiday locality, write its name, whether larva or imago, food-plant, and any other note. It will not take very long to go through them all, and there is always pleasure in anticipation; moreover, it is readily accessible during the holiday. Memory is more retentive after writing details, and if the weather is fine better results will be obtained with the notes than without them. When insects, etc., are taken tick them off at the first opportunity. Additions should be made of others captured or seen. Head the page with the place and dates; the pocket book can be kept purposely for use when collecting, and will afterwards frequently be found useful for reference when labelling insects and also for localities.

NOTE.—These remarks are not intended for the beginner, who naturally requires anything available. Temptation of capture is great, but the catch should always be restricted to the accommodation of the setting boards. In hot weather small bodied insects require quite a week to dry, medium bodied a fortnight, large bodied a month.

Do not leave this book at home. It shows whether eggs may be expected at once from a captured female. Perhaps the time is autumn, and the insect one that hibernates. If so, it is useless for ova, and can either be killed for the cabinet, or released. If the insect is one where the letter "o" (denoting ovum) immediately follows the "i" (denoting imago), and the food-plant, or substitute, is easily obtainable, it should be kept alive for eggs if a series of insects are required, unless possibly the "l" (larva) continues throughout the winter months, thus denoting that the larvæ will require long attention, and there may then be a disinclination to endeavour to rear. It should, however, be borne in mind that the collector who breeds most will have the best series.

As a rule the Northern insects appear later in spring and early summer, whilst in late summer and early autumn the times are apparently earlier. Judging from dates supplied very fully from the Northern districts, the divergences are usually only a matter of a few days, but local and climatic conditions naturally affect emergence. It will be observed that some kinds which are usually double-brooded in the South, are only single-brooded in the North. The latter are noted in this Treatise, and the month for the imago stated.

Larvæ feed on the leaves unless otherwise stated.

BUTTERFLIES, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Adonis Blue (Clifden Blue) (Clifton Blue)	<i>Bellargus (adonis) (thetis)</i> (<i>hyacinthus</i>): var <i>Cinnus</i> , spots not ocellated on un- derside of wings: female var <i>Ceronus</i> , upper side of all wings blue, instead of brown, ground: underside markings often vary. Daplidice: var <i>Bellidice</i> , the spring form, dark sub- marginal band narrower and more interrupted with whitish, underside greener. Pruni.	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	Ipi	iol	1	1	1	Fairly plentiful locally in chalky districts of South- ern England.	Horse-shoe vetch only, feeds for about two hours before sunset; pupates just be- neath surface of ground, or occasionally slightly attached to stem of food- plant.
Bath White (Green Chequered White) (Grecian Half Mourner)	<i>Diprionis (bathica) (bathica)</i> : var <i>lutea</i> (Grecian Half Mourner).	p	p	p	io	1	lp	pio	1	p	p	p	Very rare immigrant to South-Eastern England, especially Kent; usually dur- ing August.	Wild, also weld, mignonette; pupates on leaf of food- plant attached by tail and girdle; doubtful if breeds wild in England.
Black Hairstreak (Dark Hairstreak)	<i>Lymanopoda (melanaea) (melanaea)</i> : var <i>melanaea</i> .	o	o	o	ol	1	pi	io	o	o	o	o	Scarce and local, Bucks, Hunts, Monmouth, North- ants, and one Suff- olk; in or near woods, on privet flower, or black- thorn leaf.	Blackthorn, plum, and white- thorn, gregarious in slight web, pupates on twig of food-plant attached by tail and girdle.
Black-veined White	<i>Crataegi</i>	1	1	1	1	pi	io	1	1	1	1	1	Rare in Kent and Southern England, formerly of wider range but appar- ently verging to- wards extinction.	Buckthorn and alder-buck- thorn; pupates on leaf or twig of food-plant, attached by tail and girdle.
Brimstone	<i>Rhamni</i> : spots in centre of wings slightly varied: specimens shewing traces of red are rare. <i>Astrache (alexis) (medon)</i> (<i>agestis</i>): var <i>Allous</i> , red sub-marginal spots nearly absent: var <i>Salmacis</i> , rust coloured spots more or less absent from fore wings, and black dots on underside smaller; black central spots on fore wings, of female white or edged with white, of male occa- sionally white;	ih	ih	ih	ih	1	1	pi	i	i	i	i	Common and widely spread in England and Wales; also occurs in Ireland. <i>Astrache</i> , common locally in Eng- land, Wales and Ireland. var <i>Salmacis</i> , Castle Eden Dene, Dur- ham h.m.; limestone district of Newcas- tle-on-Tyne, also Yorks and Cumber- land.	
Brown Argus includes (Castile Eden Argus or Durham Argus) also	1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	pio	1	1	1	1		

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND . VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HABITS.												GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
(Scotch) Brown Argus or Scotch White Spot)	var <i>Artaxerxes</i> , central spot white on fore wings; on underside white spots are usually without black central dots; var <i>Quadrivuncta</i> , central spot white on all wings.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	var <i>Artaxerxes</i> , Scotland locally.
Brown Hairstreak	Befulae; male var <i>Spinosa</i> , blotches of fore wings ochreous-yellow; male var <i>Pallida</i> , blotches white.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1p	i	io	0	0	Local, but widely spread in England, Wales, and Ireland; more frequent South and Midlands.
Camberwell Beauty (White Bordered) (Willow Beauty) (Grand Surprise) (White Petticoat)	Antiope; var <i>Ilygiæa</i> , pale outer border very broad, yellow spots of fore margin absent; var <i>Lintneri</i> , outer border broad, yellow spots of fore margin united.	ih	ih	1	1p	pi	i	1	1	1p	i	io	0	Rare immigrant to Britain.
Chalk Hill Blue	Coydon (coridon) (<i>tiphys</i>); var <i>Lucretia</i> , underside has central spot and marginal spots only on all wings; var <i>Obsoleta</i> , underside spots absent; female var <i>Syrapha</i> , ground colour blue, as in male; there are many other named forms, and underside markings are very varied.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	pi	io	0	0	Widely distributed in chalky districts of England, but commonest South.
Palæmon Skipper	Palæmon (<i>pæniscus</i>) (<i>brontes</i>); vary slightly; occasionally spots confluent, or absent.	r	r	r	rp	pi	io	1	1	r	r	r	r	Very local, Northants, Lincs, Bucks, and oddly in Eastern and East-Midland Counties of England, also Hants and Devon; in large woods.
Chequered Skipper														Rough brome-grass, larva hibernates in a silk-lined tube contained in a rolled up leaf; pupates on surface of blade of grass, attached by tail and pad.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.										GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	
Clouded Yellow (Saffron) (Spotted Saffron)	<i>Eulisa (croceus) (electra)</i> (hyale, of Linnaeus, Esper, and W. F. Kirby); female var. Helice, greenish-white ground, black borders less dense; in the female the light markings interspersing the dark borders vary considerably; the size of orange blotch of hind wings, also dark spot of fore wings, together with width of marginal borders, varies.	1	1	1	1p	i	iol	lp	io	1	1	1	Commonest in Eng- land, but has oc- curred in Wales, Scotland and Ire- land; usually scarce, but in a suitable year im- migrants appear plentifully during late summer in England.
Comma	<i>C-album</i> ; var. <i>Hutchinsoni</i> (<i>pallida</i>) (<i>Intescens</i>), ground colour of upper- side lighter and brighter, underside ochreous; seve- ral specimens upper wings pale ochreous ground, underside almost black, were bred by L. W. New- man, Sep. 1910, this being a form hitherto unknown.	ih	ih	ih	ihol	ihol	lp	pio	ol	ipi	i	i	Monmouth, Here- ford, Worcester, and oddly in other inland English counties; formerly plentiful but now very local
Icarus	<i>(alexis) (polyph- mus)</i> ; var. <i>Icarinus</i> , two ocelli absent from base of fore wings on underside; var. <i>Arcua</i> , crescent shaped black marking (owing to two spots uniting) centre of inner margin on under- side of fore-wings; var. <i>Melanotaxa</i> , straight black marking in same position as var. <i>Arcua</i> ; female var <i>Cerulea</i> , ground colour blue as in male; there are many other variations both in colour and mark- ings.	1	1	1	pi	io	1	lp	iol	1	1	1	Generally common; imago frequently appears in July and August; a partial third brood occurs in some seasons, imago Sept.-Oct., second brood is then earlier; var. <i>Icarinus</i> in Scot- land often occurs with type, more so elsewhere.
Common Blue													Birds-foot tr'foil, rest-har- row, and clovers, feeds just before sunset; pupates on surface of ground or low down amongst food-plant; single brooded only in Northern Scotland and Ire- land, imago June-July.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Dark Green Fritillary	<i>Argia</i> : var. <i>Charlotta</i> (Queen of England Fritillary) 19 instead of 21 silver spots on underside of hind wings, the spots near base being united are much larger than in the type; forms showing any considerable variation are rare.	1	1	1	1	1	1p	pi	iol	1	1	1	1
Dingy Skipper	Pages; slightly varied.												
Duke of Burgundy Fritillary	<i>Lucina</i> ; vary very little.	A	p	p	p	pi	iol	1	1p	p	p	p	p
Essex Skipper (Scarce Small Skipper) (New Small Skipper)	Linocla; ground colour pale to dark.	o	o	o	1	1	pio	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gatekeeper (Small Meadow Brown)	<i>Tithonus</i> (<i>phædra</i>): var. <i>Minckii</i> , yellow instead of orange; var. <i>Albida</i> , white instead of orange; spots very varied in number.	A	1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	1	1	1	1
Gianville Fritillary (Hedge Brown)	<i>Cinxia</i> (<i>delia</i>) (<i>cinxia major</i>): markings somewhat varied.		1	1	1	1	pio	1	1	1	1	1	1

Hillsides and coarse grassy country, widely distributed.

Dog, and sweet violet, also wild, and garden, pansy; larva hibernates without feeding; pupates very low down between 4 or 5 leaves of food-plant which it spins together and attaches itself by tail to underside of one leaf; difficult to rear.

Birds-foot trefoil; pupate inside shelter of spun together portions of food-plant.

Leaves of cowslip, primrose, and polyanthus; hairy pupa attached by tail and girdle to food-plant; in con. occasionally partial second emergence, imago September.

Well spread in England and Wales, local in Scotland and Ireland; sometimes double brooded South, imago August.

Very local in and near woods, and occasionally rough commons of England and Wales; scarce in Southern Scotland.

Local in Kent, Suffolk, Essex, Cambs., Bedford, Hunts., Northants., Notts., and a few other Southern English Counties.

Common in most of the English and Welsh Counties, also locally in Ireland, scarce in Scotland.

Narrow leaved, buck's-horn, and seaside plantain, gregarious in web until last skin; pupates on stem of food-plant attached by tail.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HINTS.
Grayling (Rock Underwing) (Tunbridge Grayling)	Semele; considerable variation in number of spots; and locally ground colour varies.	A	1	1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	1	1	1	Common and widely distributed on chalky or stony hillsides; also poor and rough pastures.	Early hair-grass, couch-grass, and other coarse grasses; pupates just beneath surface of earth.
Green Hairstreak	Rubi; white streak of underside is more or less interrupted.		p	p	p	io	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Local, but widely distributed, prefers hillsides; possibly double brooded. South, occasionally, imago August.	Flowers, buds and seeds of bramble, broom, dyer's green "weed", bird's-foot trefoil, laburnum, and dog-wood; pupates amongst rubbish on surface of ground: Cannibal.
Green-veined White	Napi: var Sabellicæ (Dusky-veined White), a rare spring form, wings shorter and more rounded, ground yellowish-white, nervures broad and dusky widening towards outer margin, underside nervures very broad, the broadest nervure on the upper edge of the discoidal cell is without the insulated yellow spot: var Flava, yellow ground: forms from Ireland and Northern Scotland sometimes approach female var Bryoniae, deep smoky-yellow with broad blackish nervures; there are other named vars.		p	p	p	pio	1	lp	pio	1	p	p	p	Common almost everywhere, except in extreme Northern Scotland; occasionally arrives in fair numbers from France.	Rape, horse-radish, water-cress, winter-hedge, jack-by-the-hedge, etc.; pupates on leaf of food-plant attached by tail and girdle: often brooded in favourable seasons, but insects emerge irregularly, many of first and second broods remaining as pupæ all winter.

BUTTERFLIES, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD PLANTS AND HABITS.										GENERAL REMARKS, RASEL, ETC.
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct No Dec	
Large Blue	Arion : considerable variation of spots.	1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	1	1	1	Cornwall and Devon, very local; formerly extended from Northants southwards.
Large Copper	Dispar (hippotoë has been improperly applied).	1	1	1	1	lp	pi	is	1	1	1	Extinct since 1851, formerly Whittlesea Mere, Cambs, also Vaxley and Holme, Fens, Hunts.
Large Heath (Marsh Ringlet)	Typhon (typhon) (davus) (iphis), typical form has in all ringing; var Philoxenus (polydama, Scarce Marsh Ringlet) (Manchester Ringlet) (rothleibii, Rothlieb's Marsh Ringlet), rings large and more numerous, there are six rings on underside of hind wings, the latter having a smoother appearance owing to absence of grey hairs. Scottish var Scotica of Standinger (laudion of "Borkhausen"), "rings," few, very small and indistinct; frequently absent.	A	1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	1	1	Typhon, rough pastures, bogs and white bell-mosses of Cumberland, Yorks, Lanes, and Westmoreland, in Northern England; also Southern Scotland, extending into Aberdeenshire; and Galway, etc., in Ireland; var Philoxenus, on or near, bogs and mosses of Lancs, Westmorland, Cheshire and Salop; var Scotica, Northern Scotland, sometimes attains to an altitude of 2,000 ft.
Large Skipper	Sylvanus; on upperside of hind wings paler area sometimes obliterates the four spots: rarely straw coloured.	1	1	1	1	lp	i	iol	1	1	1	Widely distributed in England and Wales, not common in Scotland, local in Ireland.
Large Tortoiseshell	Polychloros; ab Testudo, black spots of fore wings united and forming blotches; there is variation in the size of black markings: extreme variations very rare.	ih	ih	1	lp	i	lp	i	1	1	1	Local but widely distributed in England and Wales, rare in Scotland.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HABITS.	REARING	
Large White (Large White (Cabbage) (Large Garden White)	Brassicae : var Chariclea (Early White Butterfly), frequent in both spring and summer broods, tips of fore wings usually greyish, instead of black; in August, 1908, a specimen taken in Hunts had underside pale blue, instead of yellow. Batticus (bætica).	p	p	p	bio	1	1p	io	1	lp	p	*	*	Common generally; occasionally arrive in large numbers from France.	Cabbage, rape, jack-by-the- hedge, winter-cress, indian- cress (nasturtium); wild; and weld, mignonette, etc.; pupates on a wall, tree, fence, etc., attached by tail and girdle.		
Long-tailed Blue (Large-tailed Blue) (Pea-pod Argus)	* * * *	*	*	*	*	*	*	i	i	i	*	*	*	Very rare immigrant to Southern Eng- land where cap- tures have been made during the months shewn: in pots; pupates on stem of food-plant attached by girdle, or sometimes amongst the dried leaves. Barren, and slender, false brome-grass; in con. other grasses; larva hibernates separately without feeding inside a silken dome spun on grass; pupates between two blades of grass spun together.			
Lulworth Skipper	Acteon.	1	1	1	1	1	1p	pi	io	1	1	1	1	Extends Yorkshire southwards and is locally plentiful.	Cocks - foot - grass, and timothy - grass, in con. other grasses; hibernates without feeding; pupates on surface of ground.		
Marbled White (Our Half-mourner) (The Marmoris) (The Marmoreos)	Gaiatea (galathaea): aber- rations occur:—almost white; almost black; yel- low ground; brown ground; whilst cycloid markings vary occasion- ally.	A	1	1	1	1	1p	pio	1	1	1	1	1	Occurs in all the countries, but is very local, prefer- ring damp mea- dows.	Devil's-bit scabious, honey- suckle, and snowberry; hibernate gregariously in a web when half grown; pupates on food-plant sus- pended by tail.		
Marsh Fritillary (Greasy Fritillary)	Aurinia (artemis) (maturna), this is an insect which for local distinctive markings has no parallel in the British butterflies, and it is suggested that careful labelling as to locality should always be done; the following are two of the many forms as	1	1	1	1	1	1pi	io	1	1	1	1	1				

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HABITS.												
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.
Marsh Fritillary (continued)	descriptive illustrations: Irish var. <i>Præclara</i> (hibernica), bright red colour, black veins and cross lines heavier, transverse band straw colour; Scottish var. <i>Scotica</i> , dull straw band, intense black markings, <i>Semimargus (acis) (argiolus)</i> (cymon).													
Meadow Brown	<i>Lanira (Janira) (jurtina</i> "female"); var. <i>Anomata</i> , eyelike spot absent from fore-wing; partially whitish forms having a bleached appearance occur.	A	1	1	1	1	p	io	1	1	1	1	1	Formerly of wide distribution in England and Wales, but now apparently extinct. Generally common.
Mazarine Blue														Immigrant, several captures recorded in recent years, notably from Sussex, thence westward, inclusive of Cornwall.
Milkweed (Monarch) (Black-veined Brown)	<i>Plexippus (archippus). W.</i> F. Kirby (<i>Handbook of Lepidoptera</i> , vol. I, pp. 12 and 19) states, "this is referable to <i>Anosia menippe</i> , of Hübner."							i	i	i	i	i	i	Common almost generally in England, Wales, and Ireland; but uncommon in Scotland.
Orange-tip	<i>Cardamines : var. <i>Hesperides</i>, smaller form, male has discoidal spot of fore wings at the junction of white and orange spaces, has a very slender and smooth appearance.</i>							p	p	p	p	p	p	Spreads throughout Britain, uncertain and migratory, some years common.
Painted Lady	<i>Cardui : there is some variation, especially with regard to markings of hind wings : rarely extreme forms occur.</i>	ih	ih	hol	lp	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	i	Field and other thistles, burdock, and stinging nettles, usually feeding singly; pupates on stem of plant suspended by tail, sometimes double brooded, imago October.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HABITS.	RATING.
Pale Clouded Yellow	<i>Ilyale (sareptensis) (kirbyi)</i> (palæo), has been improperly used; dark tip of fore wing is more or less interspersed with pale markings.	1	1	1	1p	io	1	1p	io	1	1	1	Immigrants occasionally arrive plentifully in England during August, notably in the South and East; Scottish records are very scarce.	Lucerne, rarely purple clover; pupates on food-plant attached by tail and girdle; the English winter kills this larva out-door; the very hot season of 1911 produced three broods.	
Peacock	Io: var <i>Cyanosticta</i> , blue spot below eye on hind wings; ab <i>Belisaria</i> (Blind Peacock) the eye-like markings are whitish clouded on fore wings and pale clouded on hind wings. Euphyrosoe: dark markings vary, extreme forms not uncommon.			ih	ih	ol	1p	pi	i				Stinging nettles, feed gregariously; usually pupates on another plant or object somewhat distant from food-plant, suspended by tail.	Dog, and sweet violet; also wild, and garden pansy; pupates on leaf stem of food-plant suspended by tail; difficult to rear.	
Pearl Bordered Fritillary (April Fritillary)				1	1	pi	iol	1	1	1	1	1	Well spread in England and Wales, scarcer in Scotland; woodland insect preferring one year old clearing.	Dog, and sweet violet; also wild, and garden pansy; pupates on leaf stem of food-plant suspended by tail.	
Purple Emperor	Iris: var <i>Iole</i> , white band absent from hind wings.			1	1	1	1p	pi	iol	1	1	1	Large oak woods of Southern three-fourths of England, including Monmouthshire; flies usually very high, but descends to feed on putrid birds and animals, also excrement.	Sallow; pupates on underside of leaf attached by tail.	
Purple Hairstreak	Quercus: var <i>Bella</i> , yellow mark on fore wings at end of discal cell.	o	o	ol	1	1	1p	pi	o	o	o	o	Oak; pupates just below surface of earth.	Oak; pupates just below surface of earth.	
Queen of Spain Fritillary (Lesser Silver-spotted Fritillary)	Lathonia (latona).	1	1	1	1p	io	1	1p	io	1	1	1	Imigrant, principally occurring in South and South-Eastern quarter of England; also in Southern Ireland; rare.	Dog-violet; wild, and garden pansy; and sainfoin; pupates on food-plant suspended by tail; doubtful if breeds wild in England or Ireland.	

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HABITS.
Red Admiral (Alderman)	Atlanta; a distinct white dot on red band of fore wings frequently occurs; also red band divided, the latter varies in width; very rarely band buff instead of red.						iho	ihol	1	pio	1	ipi		Stinging nettles, and pellitory-of-the-wall, larva partly separates stalk of nettle leaf which withers and forms shelter; pupates amongst several leaves of food-plant spun together dome shaped, suspended by tail.	
Ringlet	Hyperanthus: var Arete, rings absent, but white dots shewing; var Obsoleta, rings and spots absent; var Cæca, rings absent but white dots appearing on hind wings, fore wings plain; var Lanceolata, eye-like spots elongated, and pointed at outer end.	A	1	1	1	1	1	lp	pio	1	1	1	1	Widely spread and locally abundant in England, Wales, and Ireland; very local in Scotland.	Cocks-foot, and other grasses, feeding all winter at night; pupates low down amongst grass stems, or often on the ground.
Scotch Argus	Ethiops (blandina) (medea); ab Ochreacea, ochreous instead of grey colour on underside; ab Obsoleta, fulvous bands, absent from hind wings, and broken on fore wings.	A	1	1	1	1	1	p	io	1	1	1	1	Local in Lancashire, Cumberland, Westmorland; thence more plentifully in Scotland, ranging to an altitude of 800 feet.	Annual meadow - grass, smooth - stalked meadow-grass, tufted-grass, and early hair-grass; pupates low down amongst grass stems.
Short-tailed Blue (Small-tailed Blue) (Bloxworth Blue)	Argia (tiresias) (puer, male); on the Continent the early imago is known as var Polysperchon and is smaller; var Coreta; submarginal orange band absent.		1	1	1	1	lp	pi	iol	1	pio	1	1	Continental life circles: — Very rare immigrant Bloxworth, Dorset; Bournemouth, Blackpool, etc., in August.	Flowers, seeds, and leaves of bird's-foot trefoil; pupates on food-plant attached by tail and girdle; doubtful if breeds wild in England.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL RANGES, RIMARKS, ETC.												WOOD-PLANTS AND HABITS.
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
Silver-spotted Skipper (Pearl Skipper)	Comma; ground colour varies, very considerably from light to dark, in dry and wet seasons respectively.	A	o	o	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Tussock and other grasses; pupates attached by head and tail in a coarse network cocoon amongst, and mixed with particles of food-plant, near surface of ground.
Silver-studded Blue (Lead Argus)	Argus (egon); spots vary on both upper and under sides.		o	o	o	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Flowers of gorse, broom, and birds-foot; pupates near surface of earth; difficult to rear.
Silver-washed Fritillary (Greater Silver-streaked Fritillary)	Paphia; female var Vale sina (valzina), dark olive green ground; there are many other named forms.		1	1	1	1	1	p	1	1	1	1	1	Dog, and sweet, violet; also wild, and garden, pansy; larva hibernates without feeding; pupates on low bush or shrub, attached by tail.
Small Blue (Bedford Blue) (Little Blue)	Minima (minimus, used in error) (alusus); var Aloides, much larger; dots vary on underside.	r	r	r	rp	io	1	1	r	r	r	r	r	Locally common in chalky hills of Southern England, oddly elsewhere; not found in Ireland or Scotland.
Small Copper (Common Copper)	[Halas: var Schmidii (alba), white instead of copper colour; var Eleus, has a very large area blackish; specimens often occur with blue spots inside sub-marginal band of hind wings: there is much colour, and also spot, variations; whilst some forms have deeply marked nervures crossing the coppery portions.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Flowers and seeds of kidney-vetch, larva hibernates full fed; hairy purp. on stalk of food-plant, attached by girdle, or occasionally on ground unattached.
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Docks and sorrel; pupates low down, on leaf, or stalk, attached by tail and girdle.
		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Ordinary year, two broods. In 1911, a very hot year, four broods occurred South.

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HABITS.	REARING
Small Heath (Golden Heath Eye) (Selvedged Heath Eye)	<i>Paphia pallida</i> : var pale ochreous ground; var <i>ocellata</i> , white dots of ocelli set in reddish- brown spots, on under- side; var <i>Lylus</i> , border broad and dark brown.	1	1	1	lp	iolp	iolp	iolp	iolp	iolp	1	1	Common, even occurs in St. Kilda Island; continuously brooded May to September inclusive.	Grasses of many kinds; pupates on stalk of food-plant suspended by tail.	
Small Mountain Ringlet (Small Ringlet) (Mountain Ringlet)	<i>A. cassiope</i> : British form is usually var <i>Cassiope</i> , of type <i>Epiphron</i> , the latter having the tawny band of fore-wing entire, and not divided by veined markings as in var <i>Cassiope</i> ; var <i>Oboleta</i> , tawny markings absent.	1	1	1	1	pi	iol	1	1	1	1	1	On mountains of Cumberland and Westmoreland, in England; Perthshire, Aberdeen, Kincardine, etc., in Scotland; also Ireland.	Mat-grass, common rush, hair-grass, annual in meadow, and other grasses; pupates low down amongst herbage.	
Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	Selene, varied.	1	1	1	lp	io	1	1	1	1	1	1	Widely distributed and locally common; hillsides and woods, of England, Wales and Scotland; sometimes imago September, but scarce.	Dog, and sweet violet; also wild, and garden pansy; pupates amongst herbage suspended by tail.	
Small Skipper	<i>Thaumas linea</i> : a yellowish form occurs but is very rare.	1	1	1	1	pio	1	1	1	1	1	1	More or less common in England, Wales, and Ireland; also near Edinburgh in Scotland.	Wood-falls, brome-grass, meadow soft-grass, and other soft grasses; larva hibernates separately, without feeding, inside a silken dome spun on grass; pupates between two or three blades of grass spun together.	
Small Tortoiseshell	<i>Urticae</i> : var <i>Polaris</i> , central and under-spot united on fore wing, thus forming band; very peculiar aberrations occasionally occur: the Scottish form is larger with brighter colouration.	ih	ih	ihol	lp	pio	1	1	1	1	1	i	Stinging nettles, feed gregariously until last moult; pupates on undersides of leaf, or on wall, railing, etc., suspended by tail.		

BUTTERFLIES. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.											
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec
Small White (Small White Cabbage) (Small Garden White)	Rapæ : spring form var Alcea (Howard's White), white or cream ground; fore wings, more pointed at the tip, latter being only slightly blackish; central spot of male faint, or absent; bright yellow forms occur; in very hot years a third, smaller, imago appears September- October. British form is var <i>Egerides</i> of type <i>Egeria</i> (<i>aegiria</i>), the former has pale yellow to white markings, which in the type are rich tawny to fulvous.	p	p	pi	io	1	1pi	1o	1p	p	p	p	Cabbage, Indian cress (nasturtium), rape, jack-by-the-hedge, etc.; pupates on a tree trunk, wall or fence, etc., attached by tail and girdle.
Speckled Wood (Wood Argus) (Enfield Eye)	A	1	1	1p	io	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Common all month everywhere; imago recorded from end of February into October; occasionally arrives in thousands from France.
Swallow-tail (Royal William)	Machaon; slightly variegated.												Widely distributed in woods and lanes of England, Wales, and Ireland; scarce in Scotland.
Wall (Wall Brown)													Fens of Cambs, marshes of Norfolk; has occurred oddly elsewhere in England; sometimes partial second brood, imago August-September.
White Admiral (White Admirable)													Well distributed, but not so common in Scotland as in the other countries.
													England only. Habit is best, but recorded thence northwards to, and inclusive of, Lincolnshire and Worcester; very local in glades of woods.
													Honeysuckle and snowberry, feeding in shade, hibernates when very small in a web attached to a leaf secured to food-plant; pupates on underside of leaf of food-plant suspended by tail.

MOTHS ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NO DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Alchymist	Alchymista (leucomela).	p	p	p	i	io	1	1	p	p	p	Very rare, Sussex and Isle of Wight.	Oak ; earthen cocoon.
Alder	Vnii : forms occur intermediate to var Steinerti, black.	p	p	p	p	io	1	1	p	p	p	Very rare, but of wide distribution in England and Wales; also recorded from Co. Wicklow in Ireland.	Alder, birch, sallow, willow, lime, oak, and bramble, food-plant first used must not be changed throughout, larva devours cast skin at each moult or will die; requires dead wood or virgin cork for pupation, earth is useless.
Alder Kitten	Bicuspis.	p	p	p	p	io	1	1	lp	p	p	Scare and local, the best localities are Sussex and Lancashire.	Alder and birch ; cocoon on, or in crevise of, bark of tree, and simulates the bark of either alder or birch, very difficult to find; occasionally remains in pupa until second year.
Angle-barred Pug (Long-winged Pug) (Unspotted Pug)	Innotata.	p	p	p	p	io	1	1	p	p	p	Scare and local, Devon, Kent, Essex, Lincs, Worcester, Lancs, Cheshire and Durham.	Flowers of mugwort and wormwood ; earthen coon.
Angle Shades	Meticulosa.	1	1	lp	10	10	10	10	lp	lp	lp	Common ; continuously brooded March to October.	Groundsel, primrose, geraniums, etc., pupates on surface of ground.
Angle-striped Sallow	Paleacea (fulvago).	o	o	o	1	1	1	p	i	o	o	Local in Notts and Yorks, oddly elsewhere in England.	Birch, feeds between leaves fastened together; cocoon amongst rubbish on ground.
Anuleet	Obscurata, true type practically unknown in Britain ; ab Mundata, pure whitish, with only annulet markings : ab Calceata, whitish, black lines and rings ; ab Fasciata, banded, inner and outer areas pale ; Woodiata, heavily freckled obscuring lines ; ab Argillacea, sandy reddish ; ab Anthracinaria, dark brownish-grey : ab Obscur.	1	1	1	1	p	10	1	1	1	1	Generally distributed, favours coasts, but occurs in Berks, Hereford, Surrey, and Worcestershire.	Rock-rose, cinquefoil, salad-burnet, etc., larva hides by day amongst stones, in con. chickweed and strawberry ; pupates amongst rubbish on surface of ground.

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MR	APR	MY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NO	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Annullat (continued)															
Antler	<i>ionata</i> (obscurraria), blackish; ab <i>Saturata</i> , uniform dense black; ab <i>Unifornata</i> , Welsh form, large and shining, slightly marked. <i>Anomala</i> (<i>anomala</i>): Northern forms melanic.														
Anomalous	<i>A</i>	-	-	lr	r	rp	p	1	lo	1	1	1	1	Generally distributed; except Eastern England.	Grasses, larva goes down end of March turns to pupa end of June, near roots; difficult to rear.
Archers Dart	<i>D & N</i>	-	-	-	-	lp	1	lo	o	o	o	o	o	Very common locally, but chalky soil does not usually appeal to this insect; best flights often from 8 to 9, in morning over old pastures.	Various smooth and hard grasses, roots, stems, and blades; frequently large areas are devastated, the appearance of the surface from a distance is bleached and dry; roots destroy thousands of these larvæ; pupates at roots of grass.
Argent and Sable (Mottled Beauty).	<i>D</i>	p	p	p	pi	lo	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed; flies during afternoon in sunshine.	Bedstraws, chickweed, ragwort and grasses at roots; pupates in sand at roots.
Ash Pug (Ash tree Pug).		p	p	p	pi	lo	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Sandy districts, maritime and inland.	Rolled up leaves of birch; pupates in moss at base of tree; var <i>Subhastata</i> has been found;—larva feeding on sweet gale; imago resting on rocks.
Ashworth's Rustic		-	-	-	1	p	1	lo	1	1	1	1	1	Generally distributed except Northern Scotland. Hills and mountains of North Wales.	Ash; cocoon under moss on tree trunk; sometimes double brooded imago Sept. Rock rose, heather, hair bell, etc., in con' catkins and leaves of sallow and willow; also dandelion flowers; pupates in earth.
August Thorn		o	o	o	o	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Fairly common; but is local in Scotland.	Oak, whitethorn, poplar, etc.; pupates between two leaves.
Autumnal Moth (ab gueneata, "Prout," = autumnata or autumnaria, "Guenée";		o	o	o	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Northern England, Scotland, also Ireland; moth rests by day on	Heather, whitethorn, birch, alder, fir, etc.; pupates in earth.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Autumnal Moth (continued) this is similar to and sometimes confused with ab Christyi, "Prout," a form of the November Moth dilutata)	or quite touching below centre; ab Gueneca, typical colour, crossbands fainter.													stems of heather and amongst leaves of trees.	
Autumnal Rustic	Glareosa : var Rosea, pinkish tinted; Shetlands' var Edda, blackish, or sooty-brown.	A	-	-	-	-	p	pl	lo	-	-	-	-	Generally distributed.	Broom, dock, sorrel, bedstraws, and grasses; pupates in earth.
Autumn Green Carpet (Autumnal Carpet)	Miata, somewhat variable.						lh	lo	h	-	-	-	-	Generally spread, including the Hebrides and Orkneys.	Alder, oak, birch, etc.; pupates in earth: the insects pair in autumn and the female only hibernates.
Barberry Carpet	Berberata.				p	p	p	lo	l	lp	lo	p	p	Lake District, North Devon; Killarney; Perthshire, and Argyllshire; moth obtained by beating holly.	Barberry and holly-leaved barberry; cocoon on surface of ground.
Barred Carpet	Tanitata : ab Arctaria or Augustifasciata, band narrow; Killarney forms have bright yellow bar.		-	-	-	-	pi	l	lo	l	-	-	-	Fairly distributed amongst heaths, moors, and woods.	Moss in damp places ?, in con dandelion.
Barred Chestnut	Dahlia : Irish var Perfusca, fore wings dark sepia, remiform clear whitish: there are many named vars.	A	-	-	-	-	p	lo	l	-	-	-	-	Occurs in Southern half of England only.	Beech; pupates in folded over leaf of food-plant.
Barred Hook-tip	Cultraria (inguicula) : var Festiva, two spots on fore wings.	D	p	p	p	lo	l	p	lo	l	p	p	p	Pine woods all over Great Britain.	Scots pine; pupates amongst fallen needles; sometimes imago in September.
Barred Red	Prosoparia (fasciaria) : ab Prasinaria, green.		-	-	-	-	p	pl	lo	-	-	-	-	Well distributed except in Northern Scotland; best obtained by gathering food-plant in Octr.	Seed capsules of red-bartsia; earthen cocoon; remains in pupa from one to five years.
Barred Rivulet (Double Barred Rivulet) (includes Single-barred Rivulet or Haworth's Carpet, unifasciata)	Bifasciata (bifasciata), white rivulet markings; var Unifasciata, darkish rivulet markings.	D & N	p	p	p	p	l	lo	l	lo	l	lo	l		

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dc	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Barred Sallow	Aurago : ab Fucata, central area purplish; ab Unicolor, bands partly orange; ab Lutea, uniform yellow.	o	o	i	lr	r	rp	i	o	o	o	o	Beech woods in chalky districts of England; Flint' and Denbigh in Wales.	Buds and leaves of beech, sycamore, and maple; larva goes into cocoon in earth in May, but only turns to pupa in August.	
Barred Straw	Pyratilia (fotata), somewhat varied.	o	o	1	p	1	lo	o	c	c	o	o	Commonest South, but occurs North.	Whitchorn, hedge-bed-trav, goosegrass, etc.; cocoon amongst leaves.	
Barred Tooth-striped	Polyommata, ground colour varies.	p	p	lo	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Very local, but widely distributed, except in Ireland.	Privet buds and leaves; earthen cocoon just below surface of earth.	
Barred Umber	Pulveraria, varied.	p	p	i	io	1	lp	p	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed, but not common.	Sallow; cocoon amongst leaves or moss; Scottish image early June.	
Barred Yellow ✓	Fulvata, band occasionally narrow.	o	o	o	1	lp	i	io	o	o	o	o	Common.	Wild-rose, in con', garden-rose; cocoon on surface of ground.	
Barrett's Marbled Coronet (Dusky Shears).	Usual British form is var Barrettii (= argillacea of "Hiltner"; "South" Vol. I., page 248) of type Luteago: var Ficklini, grey.	n	p	p	p	i	lo	1	1	p	p	p	Coast insect Co. Cork, also Howth in Ireland; Devon, anti-Cornwall; oddly in Wales.	On roots, rock spurrey (growing face of cliffs amongst sea-campion), crown brown and withered; very occasionally sea-campion, in con', eat latter and bladder-campion; pupates at roots. Various kinds of trees, dock, oatgrass, clover, etc.; very brittle earthen cocoon.	
Beaded Chestnut ✓	Lychnidis (pistacina): ab Serrina, greyish-ochreous; ab Ferrera, almost uniform reddish: ab Venosa, grey-brown, whitish veins: there are many other named forms.	o	o	c	1	1	p	p	1	lo	o	o	Plentiful in England, Wales, and Ireland, scarce in Scotland.	Probably immigrant to England, doubtful if breeds wild here; rare.	
Beautiful Arches (Scarce Brocade) (Beautiful Brocade)	Satura, of "Hübner" (Porphyrea, of "Esper").	p	p	p	p	i	lo	1	lp	p	p	p	Scare in Northern England and Wales, otherwise well distributed, but - not plentiful.	Hop, honeysuckle, and cherry; pupates in earth.	
Beautiful Brocade	Contigua, sometimes ground colour pinkish.	A	p	p	p	lo	1	-	-	p	p	p	Birch, oak, hazel, and various bushes and plants; pupates in earth.		

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap ^l	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Beautiful Carpet	Albicillata ; ab Suffusa, dark leaden-grey ground.	p	p	p	p	1	1	1	1	p	p	p	p	Fairly common in woodlands.	Bramble and raspberry; earthen cocoon.
Beautiful Golden Y	Pulchrina : ab Percontatrix. or Juncta, Y instead of V.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Well distributed, but not common; at flowers.	Nettle, groundsel, honeysuckle, etc.; silken cocoon on, or near, food-plant.
Beautiful Gothic	Hispida, varied.	A	1	1	r	r	p	p	10	1	1	1	1	South-western England only.	Annual meadow-grass under stones, larva goes into cocoon in earth in February, but only turns to pupa, end May to June.
Beautiful Hook-tip (Barred Scallop)	Flexula (flexularia).	1	1	1	p	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	Distributed over Southern half of England.	Lichens Physcia stellaris and Xanthoria parietina, etc., of fir, whitethorn, blackthorn, etc.; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Beautiful Snout	Fontis (crassalis) : ab Rufescens, reddish-brown central patch.		p	p	p	p	pi	10	1	p	p	p	p	Local, not found in Yorkshire and North Therton.	Heather and whortleberry; cocoon amongst food-plant, or leaves.
Beautiful Yellow Underwing	Myrilli : var Rufescens, reddish crimson, plain white markings.	DA	p	p	10	1	1p	10	1	1	p	p	p	Flies over heather during sunshine, common.	Heath and heather; cocoon amongst food-plant; probably single brooded North imago June.
Bedstraw Hawk (Madder Hawk)	Galii.	V	p	p	p	p	pi	10	1	p	p	p	p	Rare immigrant; wild larvae probably perish outdoors in Britain.	Lady's bedstraw and var maritimum, also hedge-bedstraw; pupates in slight web on surface of ground; imago taken May to September inclusive.
Beech-green Carpet	Olivata.	A	1	1	1	1	p	1	10	1	1	1	1	Widely distributed, frequent beech woods.	Bedstraw, very sluggish larva; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Belted Beauty	Zonaria, varied; female wingless.		p	p	10	1	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	Coasts of Cheshire, Flintshire, Carnarvon, and Ireland.	Birdsfoot-trefoil, yarrow, knot-grass, sallow, etc.; pupates in earth.
Blueberry Pug (Devon Pug)	Debilata : ab Nigropunctata, dots in place of central lines.	o	o	o	1	1	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Local, but occurs in several counties.	Whortleberry leaves; earthen cocoon.
Birch Mocha	Pendularia : North Staffordshire var Subroseata, slate-grey ground, central shade reddish tinted.		p	p	10	1	p	10	1	p	p	p	p	Local, but of wide distribution.	Birch; pupates on underside of leaf suspended by girdle; probably single brooded North imago end of June.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND HABITS.
Bird's Wing ✓	<i>Scathrituscula</i> (<i>pinastris</i>). <i>Monacha</i> : var <i>Eremita</i> black. <i>British form</i> is var <i>Nigrocincta</i> of type <i>Xanthomista</i> .	A	P	P	P	P	10	—	—	—	P	P	P	Fairly common in Southern England.	Sorrel and dock; cocoon on surface of earth; sometimes hatching August-September.
Black Arches		0	0	0	1	1	1p	10	0	0	0	0	0	Well distributed southwards of Yorkshire.	Oak, whitethorn, apple, etc.; hairy cocoon in crevice of bark.
Black-banded		A	0	0	0	1	1	1p	10	0	0	0	0	Cornwall, North Devon and Isle of Man, scarce on rocky coasts.	Flowers and seeds of sorrel, bladder campion, violet, sea-pink, and hairbell, in common flowers and seeds of carrot; pupates in earth: difficult to rear.
Black Collar		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dandelion and wild strawberry; pupates in earth; larva not found here.	Probably moths.
Black Mountain Moth		D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Occurs on mountains at altitudes of 2,000 to 3,000 feet and flies in sunshine; common in alternate years (1914 common, 1915 scarce, and so on).	Very rare immigrant, two, Isle of Wight, and one, Cromer.
Black-neck		A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Favours fens and woods, locally in many English counties.	Tufted vetch; cocoon amongst leaves on plant, or on the ground.

Coracina (*trepidaria*) [Confusion has arisen between this species, and the "Dusky Carpet." This may be dismissed as follows:— "South" plate 139, vol. 2, shows the Black Mountain Moth (*Psodos coracina*)— "Newman," page 69, and "Stainton" page 31, vol. 2, refer to *Minophila cinerea* (the "Dusky Carpet" of Newman) as having once occurred at Tenby, South Wales; the latter insect is in the South Kensington Museum and is apparently the *cineraria* of Hübner, and also the *Tephronia sepiaria* of "Hufnagel".] Pastinum, somewhat varied.

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Black Rustic	<i>Nigra</i> : occasionally reniform black.	A	-	-	-	-	-	F	P	i	lo	1	-	Midlands, and extreme Northern England, also in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, and Isle of Man.	Chickweed, dock, etc.; pupates in earth.
Black-veined (Moth)	<i>Lineata</i> (<i>dealbata</i>). Expalidata.	A	-	-	-	-	lp	lo	-	-	-	-	-	Very local near Ashford, Kent; flies at dusk.	In con' knotgrass; cocoon on stems of grass.
Bleached Pug	<i>Blomeri</i> (<i>pulcherraria</i>).	p	p	p	p	p	lo	1	p	p	p	p	p	Local in Southern and Western England, rare in Scotland and Ireland.	Flowers of golden-rod, and ragwort; in 'con' flowers of michaelmas-daisy; caterpillar cocoon.
Bloomer's Rivulet (Golden Wave)	<i>Amata</i> (<i>tamaria</i>), ground colour and red markings occasionally vary. <i>Miniosa</i> , band varies.	p	p	p	p	i	ic	1	p	p	p	p	p	Local in England, but absent from Eastern Counties.	Wych-elm; cocoon on surface of earth.
Blood-vein	<i>Pustulata</i> (<i>tajularia</i>).	R	p	1	lo	1	lp	1	lo	1	1	1	1	Generally distributed; local in Ireland.	Dock, knotgrass, etc.; cocoon on surface of earth; larva at times feeds up, imago in August.
Blossom Underwing	 <i>Obsitalis</i> .	R	-	-	-	-	p	lo	1	1	1	1	1	Common in England, especially South.	Cak; cocoon in earth.
Blotched Emerald (Maid of Honour)	 <i>Bicolorata</i> : ab <i>Parvula</i> , or <i>Rubiginata</i> ; almost entire band crosses centre of fore wings: Scottish ab <i>Plumbata</i> , central band entire, creamy-white ground; ab <i>Fumosa</i> , smoky ground instead of white.	o	o	o	1	1	lp	lo	o	o	o	o	o	Local in Southern and Eastern England, rare in the Midlands.	Oak; larva covers itself with pieces of leaves, lichen, etc.; when searching watch for movement on beating tray; pupates amongst food-plant; Said to be pelitory-of-the-wall.
Bloxworth Snout	 <i>Blue-bordered Carpet</i> ✓	o	o	o	1	1	lp	lo	o	o	o	o	o	Only one taken, Sept., 1884; Bloxworth, Dorset.	Alder, blackthorn, damson, etc.; pupates in web on food-plant.
Bond's Wainscot	 <i>Bondii</i> .	1	-	-	-	-	lp	pi	1	1	1	1	1	Kent, Devon, and Dorset; near coast.	In stems of marram; pupates in ground.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dic	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Bordered Beauty	<i>Apiciaria</i> .	o	o	o	o	1	lp	i	lo	o	o	o	o	Generally distributed.	Sallow, willow, pear, alder, etc.; cocoon amongst leaves or moss; in captivity image sometimes September or October.
Bordered Gothic	Reticulata (<i>saponariae</i>).	A	p	p	p	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Sparingly in English Counties southwards of Yorks.	Bladder campion, catchfly, and low plants, preferring the seeds inside the pods (very difficult to rear); pupates in earth.
Bordered Grey	Ericetaria (plumaria), cross markings vary.	DA	i	1	p	p	p	i	io	i	1	1	1	Local on heaths and mosses.	Heather; pupates in earth.
Bordered Pug (Bordered Lime-speck Pug)	Succenturiata : ab <i>Disparata</i> , greyish clouded ground except under discal spot. <i>Umbra (marginatus)</i> : ab <i>Marginalia</i> , pale yellow, outer area greyish-brown.		p	p	p	p	i	lo	1	i	p	p	p	Widely distributed in England and Wales; scarce in Scotland.	Leaves and seeds of yarrow, and wormwood; earthen cocoon.
Bordered Sallow	<i>DNA</i>		p	p	p	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed, but not common.	Flowers and seeds of henbane, restharrow, and sandwort, in con' on green pods of scarlet runner beans; pupates in earth.
Borderd Straw	Peltigera : ab <i>Pallida</i> very pale.	ONA	lo	1	1	lp	i	1						Scare, Southern England and Wales; insect arriving as immigrant in May.	Flowers and unripe seeds of restharrow, scentless mayweed, clover, etc., also gorse, in con' field-bindweed; pupates in earth; sometimes three years in pupa.
Bordered White	Pinaria ; ab <i>Flavesens</i> , yellow ground; ab <i>Nigricarius</i> , black.	D	p	p	p	i	io	i	1	p	p	p	p	Common in pine woods.	Fir and pine; pupates amongst fallen pine needles.
Brick	Circellaris : ab <i>Ferruginea</i> , ochreous, tinged with rust colour; var. <i>Macilenta</i> , tinted black, with black markings.		o	o	o	1	lp	p	i	1	o	o	o	Common.	Flowers and seeds of wych elm, ash, poplar, and sallow, after on low plants; pupates in earth.
Bright-line Brown-eye	Oleracea, somewhat varied.		p	p	p	io	1	1	1	1	p	p	p	Common.	Stinking-goosefoot, dock, and low plants; pupates in earth.
Brighton Wainscot	Musculosa.													Rare in Brighton, Kent, and South Devon; recently found rather freely near Salisbury.	On the Continent feeds inside stems of rye, our system of cultivation is probably responsible for its scarceness here.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING												GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No Dec		
Bright Wave	Ochrata (pallidaria), (pterochryaria has been used in error, see Ochraceous Wave).	1	1	1	1	1	1p	1o	1	1	1	1	1	Coasts of Kent and Essex.
Brimstone	Luteolata (cratagata) : ab Lacticolor white.	p	p	p	lo	1	1p	1o	1	p	p	p	p	Common.
Brindled Beauty	Hirtaria, varied.	p	p	pl	lo	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Generally distributed.
Brindled Green	Protea, very varied : var Variegata, very dark, black and reddish, stigmata distinct, inner margin pale. Templa (oleaginea).	o	o	o	1	1	p	1	o	o	o	o	o	Scarce in Ireland, otherwise well distributed.
Brindled Ochre								1	1p	1	1	1	1	Rocky and stony districts, invariably maritime.
Brindled Pug							1	1o	1	1	1p	1	1	Generally distributed except northwards of Perthshire. Only in Southern half of England.
Brindled White-spot							h	h	1	1	1p	1	1	Widely distributed, commonest South.
Broad-barred White	Serena : British form is usually var Leuconota, fore wings nearly white, central band blackish-grey; var Obscura, grey tinted ground colour.	p	p	i	1o	1	1p	1	1p	1	1p	1	1	Yorkshire southwards, but not common.
Broad-bordered Bee Hawk	Fuciformis.	D	p	p	p	pi	1o	1	1p	1	1p	1	1	Local on Scotch mountains from 2,000 feet upwards.
Broad-bordered White Underwing	(Scotch Underwing)	D	p	p	p	p	1o	1	1	1	1	1	1	Melanopa : var Wistromi, brownish; ab Rupestralis centre hind wings dark greyish.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apri	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Brown-veined Wainscot includes Nerved Wainscot	Dissoluta (hessii) black or dark-brown type; var Arundinata (the neurica of most authors except "Hubner"), paler than type; For "Hubner's neurica (edelstein), see under "Sussex Wainscot."	o	o	o	l	l	l	pi	io	o	o	o	o	In thick reed beds:— Dissoluta, Suffolk and East Kent, marshes; var Arundinata, Cambs, Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, Kent, and Lincolnshire fens and marshes.	In common reeds on the inner lining of the stems, larva leaves the stem it has fed in and enters an old reed stem, low down, for pupation; pupa always head downwards and above exit hole.
Brussels Lace	Lichenaria, varied.	l	l	l	lp	lo	l	l	l	l	l	l	l	Usnea barbata and other lichens on trees, bushes, etc.; pupates amongst lichens.	Bramble and raspberry; pupates in earth, or under moss.
Buff Arches	Derasa.	A	p	p	p	p	p	lp	lo	l	p	p	p	Woodlands generally of England, Ireland, and Wales; scarce in Southern Scotland.	Dock, virginia creeper, lettuce, etc.; hairy cocoon amongst leaves or litter, on ground; in con' double brooded occasionally and possibly partial emergence during August and September in hot years naturally.
Buff Ermine (Spotted Buff) (Cream-dot Stripe)	Lubricipeda (lutea): var Zatima buff veins through broad black borders all wings; var Radiata, as before but narrow borders; var Deschangei, all black; there are other intermediate named vars.	p	p	p	p	p	lp	lo	l	p	p	p	p	Common.	Lichens of oak and beech, in con' on withered leaves of sallow and lettuce; cocoon amongst fo-d-plant.
Buff Footman	Deplania (depressa), (helvola): var Ochroleuca, yellow stripe on margin forewings of female; Isle of Purbeck var Unicolor, orange-buff forewings, hind wings tinted grey; at Box Hill, Surrey, July, 1911, a melanic form was taken.	✓	l	l	l	lp	lo	l	l	l	l	l	l	Local, Surrey, Sussex, Hants, Dorset, and Devon; also Western Ireland.	Oak, hazel, lime, sallows, willows, alder, etc.; pupates on surface of earth.
Buff-tip	Bucephala.	p	p	p	p	i	ic	l	l	p	p	p	p	Common.	Pith inside stems of great, and lesser, reed-mace; pupates less than two inches above hole in stem, always head downwards.
Bulrush Wainscot (Reed Motl)	Typhae (arundinis); var Fraterna, uniformly reddish brown or blackish.	o	o	o	o	l	l	pi	i	lo	o	o	o	Locally distributed; except Yorkshire northwards.	

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	Food-plants and Rearing Habits.
Burnet Companion (Burnet Noctua)	Glyphica, somewhat varied.	D	p	p	p	p	io	1	1	1	1	p	p	Dutch clover, pupates in earth.	
Burnished Brass	Chrysitis : ab Juncta, divided bar.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Stinging-nettle, burdock, etc.; cocoon on leaves of plant; sometimes double brooded (Aug.-Sept.-Sept.).	
Butterbur	Petasitis.	o	o	1	1	1	1	1p	1	10	0	0	0	Northern England, rare elsewhere.	
Buttoned Snout (Lesser Snout)	Rostralis : ab Palpalis, markings absent except dot on wings : ab Radialis, pale ochreous-brown streaked; ab Unicolor, pale greyish; ab Ochrea, ochreous, or greyish-ochreous.			1	10	1	1p	1						Southern half of England.	
Cabbage	Brassica.	p	p	p	p	1	10	1	1	1p	1	p	p	Common.	Cabbage, etc.; pupates in earth; sometimes imago August-September.
Campanula Pug	Denotata (campanulata).	p	p	p	p	10	1	1p	1	p	p	p	p	Scarce and local in Southern half of England.	Seeds of nettle-leaved bell-flower, in con. flowers of garden campanulas; earthen cocoon.
Campion	Cuetbali.	p	p	p	10	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Not common, but well distributed.	Leaves and unripe seeds of bladder campion; pupates near surface of ground; sometimes imago August-September.
Canary-shouldered Thorn	Alniaria (tiliaria) (canaria), brownish marked forms occur.	o	o	o	o	1	1	1p	io	o	o	o	o	Well distributed: except Northern Scotland.	Birch, alder and poplar cocon span up amongst moss, or leaves.
Centre-barred Sallow	Xerampelina, type has central purplish band complete; ab Centrago, central band obscured before reaching front margin (more common than type); var Unicolor, band absent.	A	1	1	1	1	1r	r	rp	10	o	o	1	Not common, but generally distributed.	Ash commences on bud before it breaks, after on leaves feeds at night and hides in bark or litter by day; larva goes into cocoon in, or on earth in May, but only turns to pupa a short time before insect emerges; very brittle cocoon.
Bipunctaria, occasionally white with dark band.	Bipunctaria, occasionally white with dark band.	A	1	1	1	1	1p	i	10	1	1	1	1	On hills of England and South Wales.	Clovers and bird's-foot-trefoil cocoon on surface of ground

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	Food-plants and REARING Habits.
Clay	Lithargyria, vary in colour and markings. Derivatis.	A	-	-	-	-	p	io	-	-	-	-	-	Grasses; earthen cocoon.	
Clay Fan-foot	Linearia (trilinearia), vary slightly.	D	p	p	p	io	1	p	lo	1	p	p	p	Dead oak leaves on ground pupates in a narrow cocoon amongst dead leaves. Beech; pupates underside of leaf suspended by girdle: single brooded North image July.	
Clay Triple-lines	Tabaniformis (vespiforme) (tautiformis).	D	1	1	1	-	-	1	lo	-	1	1	1	Rare in Kent, Essex, and Middlesex.	
clear Underwing (Dusky Clearwing)	Fraxini.	D	o	o	o	1	-	1	pi	lo	o	o	o	Rare immigrant.	
Gilden Nonpareil (Blue Underwing)	Picata (languida).	A	p	p	p	p	i	1	1	p	p	p	p	Not found in Northern England, or Scotland.	
Cloaked Carpet (Short-cloak Carpet)	Bicoloria (furuncula) (humeralis) (terminalis) (rufuncula), very varied.	A	1	1	1	1	p	i	lo	1	1	1	1	Stems and roots of sheep's-fescue, tussock, and other grasses; pupates in stems, pupa long, narrow, light brown.	
Cloaked Minor includes Flounce d. Minor (terminalis) and Plain Red Minor. (rufuncula)	Togata.	A	p	p	p	lo	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	Seeds in spruce fir cones (collect after gale in August for larva); cocoon in earth. Sallow and poplar; cocoon in earth; sometimes in pupa two or three years.	
Cloaked Pug	Marginata : ab Pollutaria, black markings absent except on fore margin, hind wings white; ab Nigrofasciaria, broad blackish band crosses central area of all wings. Rurea : var Alpoccus, deep brown, markings blackish; var Argentea, silvery white; var Combusta, dark greyish-brown; var Nigrorubidea, blackish-brown, red tinted.	A	-	-	-	-	p	i	lo	-	-	-	-	Common.	
Clouded-bordered Brindle														Grasses and low plants; very fragile earthen cocoon; sometimes under moss on old stumps.	

MOTH'S. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Clouded Brindle	Hepatica : var. <i>Characteraea</i> , red, or purple, tinted; pale cross lines which are blackish edged.	A	-	-	p	i	lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	Common in Southern and Eastern England, rare elsewhere, and not found in Northern Scotland.	Cocks-foot and other grasses, chickweed, etc.; cocoon of earth and moss, sometimes under old stumps.
Clouded Buff	Sania (<i>sannio</i>) (<i>russula</i>), somewhat varied.	D & R	-	-	lp	lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Plantain, dandelion, dog-violet etc.; cocoon on ground, under herbage: in con' force larva and get through same year, or is very difficult to hibernate.	Oak, willow, poplar, black-thorn, sallow, etc.; cocoon in earth.
Clouded Drab	Incerta (<i>instabilis</i>), many named vars.	A	p	p	i	lo	-	p	p	p	p	p	Common.	Wych-elm, and elm; pupates in earth.	
Clouded Magpie 	Sylvata (<i>ulmata</i>) (<i>pantaria</i>), varied.		p	p	p	lo	-	1	p	p	p	p	Wales, Ireland, Western England and South-eastern Scotland, very local.	Blackthorn and bird-cherry; pupates in earth; insect formed in pupa all winter.	
Clouded Silver	Temerata, dark markings vary.		p	p	p	i	lo	-	1	p	p	p	Common South, rare North; not in Scotland.	Sea-spurge, birds-foot trefoil, hounds-tongue and mouse-ear chickweed, in con' sea-sandwort, and viola-curtisia at roots; pupates in sand.	
Coast Dart	Cursoria, varied.		-	-	-	1	lp	1	lo	1	-	-	Local on sandy coasts.	Hedge-bedstraw; cocoon on surface of ground; single-brooded North imago June.	
Common Carpet ✓	Sociata (<i>alternata</i>) (<i>subtristata</i>): ab <i>Degenerata</i> , band severed and narrow; var <i>Obscurata</i> , brownish-grey markings almost cover ground colour.		p	p	p	lo	1	pi	lc	1	p	p	Generally distributed, except in the Shetland Isles.	Mugwort and low plants, afterwards on oak, whitehorn, and blackthorn; pupates in transparent web on food-plant.	
Common Emerald	Strigata (<i>astivaria</i>) (<i>thyrraria</i>).		-	-	-	1	lp	1	lo	1	-	-	Common in England, except, local in the Midlands, and not beyond Yorks; occurs in Wales and Ireland.	Dead leaves of oak, and dead leaves of birch and catkins; pupates in narrow cocoon amongst dead leaves on surface of ground.	
Common Fan-foot	Barbalis.		-	-	-	-	-	p	i	lo	o	1	-	Southern half of England.	

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.
		Jan Feb Mr Apl May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct No Dec	
Common Footman	Luridella (complanula).	D A	Lichens on walls and poplar, in coniferous woods; withered leaves of salal, low and lettuce; cocoons amongst lichens.
Common Heath	Atornaria : ab Obsoleta, three lines from central band; ab Unicolorata, all dark brown.	p p p i io i p p p p	Heath, heather, knotgrass, broom, birds-foot-trefoil, clover, black-knapweed, etc. pupates in earth; sometimes imago in August. Wild-strawberry, sallow, honeysuckle, etc., in coniferous woods (garden); straw berry; pupates on leaf.
Common Marbled Carpet	Truncata (russata) (centumnotata), very varied; type, pale grey to white; ab Communotata, yellow ground; ab Perfusata, dark smoky-brown ground; Arran form Conchiniata, marbled markings, brown, white and red, well intermixed, if distinct species.	i i pi o lp io i	Common on heaths, except in the Shetland Isles.
Common Carpet includes Yellow Marbled Carpet	Vulgaris : ab Subfuscata, darker.	p p p i io lp io i p p p	Common except in the Shetland Isles.
Common Pug	Stabiliis (cerasi), varied.	A	Generally distributed.
Common Quaker (Quaker)	Secalis (didyma) (oculea), many named vars.	i i i p i lo i p p p	Common generally.
Common Rustic	Lupulina (lupulinus), vary in size.	i i i pl lo i p i pi i	Common almost everywhere.
Common Swift	Pallens : ab Arcuata, pale brownish - ochreous; ab Ectypa (rufescens), reddish; ab Suffusa, reddish, black powdered between veins; Dots sometimes absent.	A	Common in United Kingdom, local in Ireland.
Common Wainscot			Well distributed.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Common Wave	Exanthemata (exanthemata); ab Approximata, first and second lines conluent.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	—	i	p	p	p	Generally distributed, favours moist places.	Sallow, alder, and birch; cocoon under fallen leaves.
Common White Wave (White Wave) includes Round-winged Wave	Pusatia : ab Rotundaria, tips of fore wings rounded.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	—	i	p	p	p	Generally common.	Birch, alder, sallow, etc.; cocoon on surface of earth; ab Rotundaria may be bred by half starving larva when nearly full grown.
Concolorous - Wainscot	Extrema (concolor).	i	—	—	i	p	lo	i	—	i	—	—	—	Hunts and Northants, local and scarce.	Wood small-reed, inside stems near base; pupates in ground.
Conformist	British form is var <i>Suffusa</i> of type <i>Furcifera</i> (conformis).	i	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Alder; pupates in earth or amongst leaves.	Grey-hairgrass and deer's-foot grass, just above roots, in con, annual-meadow-grass; pupates at roots.
Confused	Furva.	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Field bindweed; cocoon on surface of earth.	Field bindweed; cocoon on surface of earth.
Convolvulus Hawk	Convolvuli.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Immigrant and not rare.	Glamorgan' and Monmouth; odd specimens have occurred in England; rare. Rocky coasts, but local.
Copper Underwing	Pyramidea, somewhat variet.	o	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Southern halves of both England and Ireland.	Sycamore, oak, willow, elm, etc.; cocoon on surface of ground.
Coronet (Crown Moth)	Ligustri: var <i>Nigra</i> , blackish; var <i>Olivacea</i> , dark olive green; var <i>Sundevalli</i> , whitish markings obscured.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	—	—	—	—	—	Not common, has wide range in England, Wales, Southern half of Scotland; Co. Galway, Ireland, South Devon and Sussex, very rare.	Ash and privet; pupates under moss on ash trunks.
Cosmopolitan	Loreyi.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Grasses.	Grasses.
Cousin German (Scotch Rustic)	Sobrina.	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Heather, knotgrass, birch, whortleberry, etc.; pupates in earth.	Heather, knotgrass, birch, whortleberry, etc.; pupates in earth.
Coxcomb Prominent	Camelina (<i>capucina</i>), varied.	p	p	p	p	lo	lo	lo	—	—	—	—	—	Birch, lime, oak, hornbeam, beech, etc.; slight cocoon in earth; single brooded North imago June.	Birch, lime, oak, hornbeam, beech, etc.; slight cocoon in earth; single brooded North imago June.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Food-plants and Rearing												General Remarks, Range, etc.			
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec				
Cream-bordered Green Pea (Cream Bordered Green)	Chlorana.	p	p	p	p	i	i	i	i	p	p	p	p	Shoots of osier and willow, fastens tips of shoots together with silk; pupates on stem or twig of food-plant in a boat-shaped cocoon.	Moist places of South-Eastern England and Eastern England.		
Cream-spot Tiger ✓	Villica, varied.	D & N	-	-	lp	io	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	South, West, and Eastern Counties of England.	Chickweed, dead-nettles, dock, etc.; hairy cocoon spun up anywhere.		
Cream Ware	Remularia (remunita).	p	p	p	lp	io	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	Pedstraw, woodruff, dock, swallow, etc.; pupates in earth.	More or less plentiful, except in Northern Scotland.		
Crescent	Leucostigma : var. Fibrosa, pale band, with deep brown outer margin: there are other named vars.	-	-	-	p	io	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	In flower stems of yellow-flag, marsh saw-grass, and lesser common sedge; pupates where last feeding.	Fens and marshes throughout Britain.		
Crescent Dart	Lunigera, varied.	A	-	-	-	-	pi	lo	-	-	-	-	-	Local, but widely distributed, especially on hilly coasts.	Various low plants, in con-knotgrass; pupates in sand.		
Crescent Striped)-Rustic)	Abjecta, varied.	A	-	-	-	lp	io	-	-	-	-	-	-	Widely distributed but local, on coasts and fens.	Grasses growing in, or near, edges of salt marshes and fens; earthen cocoon.		
Crimson Speckled Footman	Pulchella.	D	-	-	p	p	io	lp	i	lo	l	-	-	Rare immigrant principally to Southern England; doubtful if breeds wild here.	Field forget-me-not and forget-me-not and horseradish; earthen cocoon.		
Cudweed-Shark)	Gnaphalii.	p	p	p	p	io	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	Kent, Sussex, Hants, Surrey, and Essex; scarce.	Leaves and flowers of goldenrod; earthen cocoon.		
Currant Clearwing ✓	Tipuliformis.	D	-	-	lp	i	io	-	-	-	-	-	-	More or less common, except in Northern Scotland.	In pith of black, and red, currant bushes; cocoon in burrow just under skin of stem.		
Currant Pug	Assimilata.	p	p	p	lp	io	-	pi	lo	p	p	p	p	Black, and red, currant, and hop; larva eats oblong holes in leaf, look underside of leaf on mid-rib for larva; earthen cocoon; single brooded North imago July.	Widely distributed, except in extreme Northern Scotland.		

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Dark Arches	Monoglypha (polyodon) : var Infuscata, blackish : ab Æthiops, black.	—	—	—	lp	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Common.	Stems near roots of grasses and low plants; pupates under a stone, or clod, of earth; sometimes imago October-November.
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet (Dark-barred Carpet)	Unidentaria (Ferrugata, see index) (unidentata) ab Coarctata, narrow central band; ab Corculata, central band and basal patch dull reddish-brown inclining to purplish.	p	p	p	lo	—	pl	o	lp	p	p	Common South, scarcer North.	Chickweed, garden-marigold, bedstraw, knotgrass, etc.; pupates on surface of ground; single brooded North imago June.	Dwarf silky willow; pupates amongst food-plant.	
Dark Bordered Beauty	Parallelaria (vespertaria).	o	o	o	—	—	lp	i	lo	o	o	o	o	Mosses of Yorks and Scotland, oddly elsewhere.	Sallow leaves, then on swollen flower buds containing catkins of next year, finally in October on low plants, in con., knotgrass; cocoon in earth.
Dark Brocade	Adusta, varied.	r	r	r	p	pl	lo	—	—	—	—	r	r	Generally distributed.	Blackthorn whitethorn, chickweed, and low plants; pupates in earth.
Dark Chestnut	Ligula (spadicea) (subspadicea) ab Subnigra, ochreous band on outer area; var Ochrea, stigmata outlines and vein-pale; ab Polita, sub-marginal band and cross lines whitish-grey; ab Spadicea dark without distinct markings.	i	lo	i	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	i	i	More plentiful in Southern and Eastern England than elsewhere, not in Scotland, and scarce in Ireland.	Blackthorn whitethorn, chickweed, and low plants; pupates in earth.
Dark Crimson Underwing	Sponsa.	o	o	o	o	—	—	lp	lo	o	o	o	o	Only occurs oddly outside the New Forest.	Oak; cocoon between leaves or under lichens on tree trunks.
Dark Dagger	Tritens: var Virga, blackish base and outer margin.	p	p	p	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	p	p	Oddly over England and Wales, rare elsewhere.	Whitethorn, blackthorn, pear, etc.; cocoon in crevice of bark.

Moths, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Dark Marbled Carpet (includes Marbled Carpet, marmorata)	Immananata : ab Marmorata ; pale to white centre ; Shetlands' ab Pythonissata, outer line of central band very sharply toothed and clearly defined, also band narrower from centre to bottom margin : ab Ferruginea rusty ground : var Unicolorata, blackish, Tripasia.	o	o	ol	i	lp	i	lo	o	o	o	o	o	Common generally.	Wild strawberry and sallow, in con. haut-bois (garden) strawberry ; pupates on dry leaf.
Dark Spectacle ✓														Fairly common South, less so North.	Stinging nettle and hop ; cocoon on or near food-plant.
Dark Spinach	Comitata, slightly varied.	p	p	p	i	lo	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Well distributed, but not very common.	Flowers and seeds of various goosefoot, also orach ; pupates in earth.
Dark Sword Grass	A	p	p	p	p	lp	lo	i	p	i	i	i	i	Generally distributed.	On roots of grasses, in con, lettuce, goosefoot, and knotgrass ; pupates in earth : probably foreign immigrants in spring keep the British supply going.
Dark Tussock	Ypsilon (suffusa).	h	l	lo	h	h	h	lp	lo	l	l	l	l	Common locally on coasts of Cornwall, Cheshire, Lancashire, and Wales ; also Rannoch and South-West and Eastern Scotland.	Sallow ; hairy cocoon amongst the leaves : difficult to rear.
Dark Umber	A	o	o	o	o	l	lp	i	o	o	o	o	o	Commonest South, rarer Northern England and Wales.	Purging buckthorn, larva hides between fastened leaves ; earthen cocoon.
Death's-Head Hawk	Rhamnata, of "Schiffermuller," (transversata, of "Hufnagel"). Atropos.	p	p	p	plo	lo	h	lp	h	pi	p	p	p	Leaves of potato, tea-tree, bitter-sweet, and snowberry ; pupates deeply in earth ; hibernates as an imago and also as a pupa ; female captured May, 1912, laid one egg which hatched, body held innumerable eggs all sizes.	

MOTH. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.	
December	Populi.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	Not common, but widely distributed: usually found on lamps.	Whitethorn, poplar, lime, oak, etc.; cocoon amongst dead leaves, inside loose bark, or often in an acorn-cup on ground.	
Deep-brown Dart (Brown Dart)	Lutulenta: var Luneburgensis, hind wings of male blackish veined, and dotted; var Sedi, fore wings pale grey, blackish central area, distinct markings.	A	1	1	1	1	1	p	p	i	lo	1	1	Local, but well distributed: var Lunenburgensis occurs in Co. Monaghan, Ireland; and Northern Britain.	First on grasses, dock, corn- growing, plantain, etc., later on buds of whitethorn and blackthorn; earthen cocoon: very difficult to rear.	
Delicate	Vitellina.	1	1	1	1	1	p	p	1	lo	1	1	1	Rare on South Coast.	Grasses; pupates in earth; probably fresh immigrations every few years, keep this going in England.	
Dentated Pug (Broom Scallops)	Sparsata (Sparsaria).	p	p	p	p	i	lo	1	1	p	p	p	p	Boggy places in Camb., Ches., Hants, Norfolk, and Yorks.	Yellow loosestrife; cocoon spun up amongst food-plant.	
Devonshire Wainscot (Southern Wainscot of some authors)	Putrescens.	A	1	hr	r	r	p	1	lo	1	1	1	1	Local in Devonshire near the coast.	Annual meadow and other grasses; larva goes down into the ground full fed in February but only pupates in June.	
Dew	Irrorella: var Signata, two black straight lines, divided by arrow head mark, connect spots centre of fore wings.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Gloster, Isle of Man, and South Wales; districts of Tweed, Clyde, Tay, etc.; also in Ireland.	Black and yellow lichens on stones and rough places edge of sea cliffs and hillsides, feeds in sunshine; cocoon amongst lichens.	
Dingy Footman (Dun Footman) (includes Pale Footman; Straminea(a))	Griscola: var Flava (straminea), pale straw-coloured fore wings:—this var was the Straw-coloured Footman, of "Haworth."	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Local in fens and marshy places; ex- cept in Ireland.	Lichens of alder and sallow, in con. withered leaves of let- tuce and sallow mixed; co- cooon amongst food-plant.	
Orbicularia, somewhat varied.	Orbicularia Mocha	p	p	p	p	i	lo	1	1	1	1	1	1	p	Local in South, West, and Eastern England and Wales.	Alder and sallow; pupates on underside of leaf suspended by girdle.

Moths, ENGLISH NAMES. (Dismal)	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Dingy Shears	<i>Fissipuncta (upsilon) (upsilon);</i> var. <i>Corticella</i> , red tinged, black edges of claviform ex- tend beyond middle of wing; var. <i>Nigrescens</i> , blackish fore wings, dark hind-wings. <i>Obliterata</i> (<i>heparata</i>), varied.	A	-	-	-	-	1	1p	1o	-	-	-	-	Commonest South, rarer Northern Eng- land, scarce in Scot- land.	Willow and poplar; pupates on surface of earth, or under bark of tree.
Dingy Shell	<i>Dissimilis</i> (<i>euas-i</i>), varied.	A	p	p	p	p	1	1o	1	1	1	1	1	England and Wales	Willow and poplar; pupates on surface of ground.
Dog's Tooth	<i>Persicariae</i> : var. <i>Unicolor</i> , white dot absent.	A	p	p	p	p	1	1o	1	p	p	p	p	Marshy places South and East Coasts, scarce elsewhere.	Knotgrass, dock, etc.; pu- pates in earth.
Dot \checkmark	<i>Marginaria</i> (<i>piogenumaria</i>) varied: Northern var. <i>Fus- cata</i> , blackish; female al- most wingless.	A	p	i	1o	1	1p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common, except in Northern Scotland.	Elder, knotgrass, bracken, and various garden plants; pu- pates in earth.
Dotted Border-Umber	<i>Straminata</i> (<i>maginepunctata</i>); ab. <i>Circellata</i> , Lanes and Cheshire mosses form, first and second lines of all wings deep brown: intermediate forms occur.	A	-	-	-	-	1	1p	1	1o	1	1	1	Large heaths in Eng- land.	Birch, oak, etc.; pupates in earth.
Dotted Border Wave (Dotted Cream Wave)(Ringed Wave) (includes Obscure Wave also known as Cir- cellate, or Circellata)	<i>Jubata</i> (<i>glaberraria</i>), varied.	A	-	-	-	-	1	1p	1o	1	1	1	1	Rare and local in South-Western Eng- land, oddly else- where; in Scotland, Roxburgh, etc.	Bramble, knotgrass, etc.; co- con on surface of ground.
Dotted Carpet (Dotted Beauty)	<i>Rubriginea</i> : ab. <i>Unicolor</i> , red- dish brown, very few black dots. <i>Bujata</i> (<i>bala</i>), varied.	A	-	1	1o	1	1	1	1p	1	1	1	1	Scarcie in South, and South-Midland, Eng- land; also in Ireland. Well distributed, except Orkneys and Shet- lands.	Earthen cocoon on surface of ground. First on dock, chickweed, etc., after on sallow and white- thorn; pupates in earth.
Dotted Chestnut		A	-	1	1	1	1	1p	1	1	1	1	1	Fens and marshes of Southern and East- ern England.	On sedge; field, and hairy, wood-rush, also marsh grasses; pupates in narrow cocoons in earth.
Dotted Clay		A	-	-	-	-	1	1p	1o	1	1	1	1		
Dotted Fan-foot	<i>Cribromalis</i> (<i>cibrinalis</i>), dotted markings vary.		-	-	-	-	1	1p	1	1o	1	1	1		

Moths, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, &c.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Dotted Footman	Muscera, dotted marks vary in number.	-	-	-	-	-	-	lp	-	-	-	-	-	Marshes of Norfolk, Hants, and Kent; local and not common.	Lichens of willows and alders; cocoon amongst food-plant; in con. withered leaves of lettuce, sallow, and lichens, mixed; and pupates in curled up leaf.
Dotted Rustic	<i>Similans</i> (<i>pyrophila</i>) ground colour varies.	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	p	io	-	-	-	Dorset, Glos., Isle of Man, Cheshire, to Cumberland, Scotland, Hebrides, and Shetland Islands. Common.	Grasses and other low plants; pupates in earth.
Double Dart	Augur, varies in colour and markings.	A	-	-	-	-	-	lp	-	io	-	-	-	Docks, etc., at first; after on Whithorn, sallow, etc.; pupates near surface of ground. Sallow, willow, and Poplar, fastens leaves together at tips; cocoon on surface of earth.	On broad-leaved hairy, and great-hairy, wood-rush; cocks-foot grass, and other grasses in woody places; pupates in the ground. Stems of red canary-grass, in con. ribbon-grass; pupates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant.
Double Kidney	Retusa : ab <i>Gracilis</i> , red tinted.	o o o	o	-	-	-	p	i	io	o	o	o	o	Local. South, rarer North, and not beyond Yorks.	Birch, bramble, whitchorn, sallow, dock, etc.; pupates in earth.
Double Line	<i>Turca</i> : var <i>Obscura</i> , coppery smoky-grey, dark scales, markings indistinct.	A	-	-	-	-	-	lp	pi	io	-	-	-	New Forest, Wilts, Berks, Essex, etc., uncommon and local, almost unknown in Ireland and Scotland. Marshy places of Eastern and Southern quarter of England.	Flowers of furze, traveller's joy, field bindweed, etc.; earthen cooon; single brooded North imago July.
Double Lobed	Ophiogramma.	-	-	-	-	-	-	lp	i	io	-	-	-	Worcester to Bucks-thane Southwest, except Devon and Cornwall.	Petty, and wood, spurge; cooon on surface of ground; imago has occurred in August.
Double-spot Brocade	<i>Bimaculosa</i> .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Two insects only, ? British.		
Double Square-spot (Double-spot Clay) (Double-spotted Square spot)	<i>Triangulum</i> , colour of ground and markings vary.	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	i	io	-	-	-	British woodlands, except South-Western England.	
Double-striped Pug	<i>Pumilata</i> : ab <i>Rufifasciata</i> , distinct red bands; ab <i>Tempestiva</i> , greyish ground, red markings absent.	D	p	p	p	i	io	lp	pi	io	p	p	p	Generally distributed; flies amongst furze bushes, etc., in sunshine.	
Drab Looper (Drab Geometer)	<i>Murinata</i> (<i>cuphorbiata</i>), vary slightly in ground colour.	D	p	p	p	p	p	p	io	-	p	p	p	England only; Worcester to Bucks-thane Southwest, except Devon and Cornwall.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	ApL	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	Food-plants and REARING HINTS.
Drinker	Potatoria : there are eleven named vars.	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	-	io	-	-	-	Coarse grasses, in con., ribbon-grass ; cocoon on any smooth surface, or on stems of grass.	
Dumeril's Luperina (Dumeril's Rustic)	Dumerillii : ab Desvelles, fore wings almost uniform colour.	o	o	o	o	-	-	p	i	io	o	o	o	Common and well distributed; but local in Scotland.	Very rare immigrant. Common : except in Northern Scotland, where it is scarcer. Isle of Arran.
Dun-bar	Trapezina : ab Pallida, cross lines absent ; ab Badiofasciata, blackish central band ; ab Ochrea, reddish-ochreous with clear cross lines ; ab Rufa, red with distinct lines ; ab Nigra, deep blackish-grey with faint cross lines.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Cannibal. Oak, birch, elm, sallow, and various trees and shrubs ; pupates on surface of ground ; larva is pale greenish-grey, black raised dots each with white ring, pale yellow line along black spiracles, three whitish lines along back, green head, black or brown near jaws. Annual meadow and other grasses ; pupates in earth.	
Dusky Brocade	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	i	io	-	-	-	Surrey and Sussex to Yorks, not uncommon, especially in Eastern England.	
Dusky-lemon Sallow.	Gennina, very varied : var Remissa, pale ground, black markings very conspicuous, Gilvago ; in Kent and Sussex, Pallaeago, of "Hübner," (probably a var. of Gilvago) occasionally occurs, pale orange tinted ground, penitiform outline, cross lines, and points of submarginal line all shewing ; otherwise usual dark markings absent. Crenata.	o	o	-	-	-	r	r	p	io	o	o	o	Poplar ; cocoon between two leaves.	
Dusky Marbled Brown (Dusky Prominent)	Ochroleuca, dusky markings vary.	p	p	p	i	io	i	-	p	p	p	p	p	Only three recorded, imagines Ongar, Essex ; larva Halton, Bucks.	
Dusky Sallow	Fuscantaria, dark shading varies.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Chalky districts of Kent and Sussex ; otherwise rarely in Southern Counties, Warwick, and Yorks. Southern England to Northumberland, not common.	
Dusky Thorn		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Ash ; eats neat round hole in leaf ; pupates in curled up leaf.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.	
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec		
Dwarf Cream Wave (Cream Dark Wave) (Dark Cream Wave)	Interjectaria, of "Guenée" (Fuscovenosa, of "Goze") (dilutaria, but not of "Hubner") (osseata, or "Haworth"). Pusillata (subumbrata).	i	i	i	-	p	io	p	io	i	i	i	i	Withered leaves of dandelion, etc.; pupates in earth.	
Dwarf Pug														Not uncommon in South, but rarer in Northern England.	
Ear	Nictitans : var Erythrostigma (lucens), ear spot reddish; var Paludis, larger form on salt marshes, ground duller; var Crinanensis, only to be distinguished from type by genitalia? distinct species.	p	p	p	io	i	lp	p	p	p	p	p	p	Local in Kent, Surrey, Hants, Devon, Wilts, and Suffolk.	Spruce fir; earthen cocoon.
D & N		i	i	i	-	-	lp	i	io	i	i	i	i	Distributed throughout Britain, but most common in marshy places; var Crinanensis, gener- ally distributed North of Lancashire and may possibly occur beside streams further South.	Roots of grasses and also lower parts of stems; pupates in gallery amongst roots; var Paludis, mud-rush roots; var Crinanensis, roots of various grasses and plants underground, makes sub- terranean silken lined tunnel; pupates in earth.
Rupicapraria : female almost wingless.		i	lo	i	-	-	lp	o	o	o	o	o	o	Common, usually found settled on twigs of food-plant.	Blackthorn, whitethorn, etc.; cocoon on surface of earth.
Early Grey	Areola (lithoriza) : ab Stellata, dark; ab Rosea, pinkish flush.	p	p	pl	lo	-	lp	o	o	o	o	o	o	Honeysuckle; cocoon amongst rubbish on ground.	
Early Thorn (July Thorn)	Bilunaria (lunaria) : var Jularia, second or third brood, small.	p	p	pl	lo	-	lp	o	o	o	o	o	o	Common and well dis- tributed.	Plum, willow, laurel, birch, etc.; pupates between two leaves spun together; single brood in Scotland, imago May; sometimes treble brood in confinement.
Early Tooth-striped (Tooth-striped)	Carpinata (lobulata) : ab Fas- ciata, Scottish form with blackish bands.	p	p	p	i	lo	i	-	p	p	p	p	p	Widely spread, but local.	Shallow, honey-suckle, birch, and alder; earthen cocoon on surface of ground.
Edinburgh Pug (includes Freyer's Pug)	Helveticaria (helvetica) : ab Arcenthalata, paler grey; var Anglicata smaller, grey- brown, tinted reddish or purplish, distinct dark cross lines and veins both whitish edged, from Pentland Hills, Scotland.	p	p	i	lo	i	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	Bucks, Surrey, Llan- dudno, North Lancs., and Scotland.	Juniper leaves; flimsy cocoon amongst food-plant; some- times double brood; imago August-September.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING												
		Jan	Feb	Mr	ApI	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.
Feathered Footman	<i>Stria:ta</i> (grammica).	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	-	Very rare, only odd records England and North Wales.
Feathered Gothic	<i>Populalis</i> .	A	o	1	-	-	-	p	lo	o	o	o	o	Mat-grass, and smooth hard grasses; pupates at roots.
Feathered Ranunculus	Lichenea, varied.	A	1	1	-	-	p	p	1	lo	1	1	1	Ragwort, and low plants, in con. biting - stonetrop; earthen cocoon.
Feathered Thorn	Pennaria, rather varied.	Brevilinca ; ab Sinclinea (alinea), black streak at base of fore wings absent.	0	0	0	1	1	1p	p	p	1	io	0	Oak, whitehorn, etc.; pupates in earth; Cannibal.
Fenn's Wainscot	(Fenn's Nonagoia)	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	pi	lo	0	0	0	Local on Norfolk Broads; frequent reeds growing near small trees or bushes.
Fern	Phragmitidis : var Rufescens, fore wings reddish, darker outer margins.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1p	1	lo	0	0	0	Fens and reedy marshes of England.
Festoon	Tersata, ground colour varies.	A	p	p	p	p	1	lo	1	1	p	p	p	Extends over Southern two-thirds of England.
Fiery Clearwing (Ruby Clearwing)	Limacodes (testudo) (avellana) (finalis), dark cloudings vary in extent.	D	r	r	r	rp	lo	1	1	1	r	r	r	Hampshire to Worcestershire, and East thereof.
Figure of Eight	Chrysidiiformis.	D	1	1	-	-	p	lo	1	1	1	1	1	Kent and Sussex near coast, also Forest of Dean. Well distributed.
Figure of Eighty	Carulocephala, somewhat varied.	0	0	0	1	1	1	p	p	1	lo	0	0	Eastern Counties to Worcester, thence Southwards; but local elsewhere in the British Isles; uncommon.
Figure of Eighty	Octogisma (ocularis).	A	p	p	p	p	pl	lo	1	1	p	p	p	Aspen, and poplar, rests by day between two folded leaves; frail network cocoon between leaves, or amongst moss.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Fire-spot Burnet (Broad-bordered Five-spotted Burnet)	Trifolii : ab Orobii, central spots parted; ab Glyceria, spots 3, 4, and 5, united; ab Basalis, spots 3 and 4, united to 1 and 2; ab Alinoides, all spots united; ab Extrema, very broad streak, all spots uniting; ab Lutescens, yellow instead of crimson; ab Obscura, brown instead of crimson; a sixth spot sometimes appears, possibly, a hybrid; melanic specimens entirely dark have occurred;	D	—	—	—	—	pi	lo	—	—	—	—	—	More common in Clovers, and trefoils; cocoon on stem of grass, or other low plant: sometimes in larval stage two winters.	
Do.	Do.	sub-species Palustris, rather larger.												March form.	
Flame ✓	Putris,	A	p	p	p	p	—	lo	—	—	p	p	p	Well spread; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Goosefoots, hedge bedstraw, hounds' tongue, knotgrass, etc.; pupates in earth.
Flame Brocade (Large Angle Sha[r]e)	Flammea (empyrea).		—	—	—	—	up	p	p	—	lo	—	—	Very rare, formerly found in Sussex.	Lesser celandine, creeping crowfoot, and bulbous buttercup (crowfoot), finish on ash, or privet; cocoon beneath food-plant leaves.
Flame Carpet	Designata (propugnata), slightly varied.		p	p	p	lo	—	p	—	—	p	p	p	Probably crevices in moist woods? in con. cabbage, rape, etc.; pupates on surface of earth.	
Flame Shoulder	Plecta, ground tints and markings vary.	A	—	—	p	i	—	—	pi	lo	—	—	—	Generally distributed.	Knotgrass, plantain, dock, groundsel, etc.; pupates in earth: single brooded North imago June-July.
Flame Wainscot	Flammea, varied.		p	p	p	p	—	—	—	lo	—	—	p	Fens and marshes of Cambs, Hunts, and Norfolk	Leaves of common reed, hide in old hollow reed stems generally singly; pupates in the open end of old reed stem.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.				
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec					
Flounced Chestnut (the English name has been altered to discriminate from Flounced Rustic, Testacea).	<i>Helvola (ruina)</i> : ab <i>Ochrea</i> , ochreous, green tinted; ab <i>Punica</i> , ochreous, cross bands purplish; ab <i>Rutina</i> , brightish red, bands purplish; ab <i>Unicolor</i> , dull red, bands indistinct; ab <i>Ruta</i> almost uniform bright red.	A	o	o	o	—	—	—	p	p	pi	lo	o	o	Woodlands of England and Wales, also mainland of Scotland rare in Ireland.	Oak, whitethorn, willow, sal- low, etc., at first, then on low plants; pupates in earth.		
Flounced Rustic (Lesser Flounced Rustic) (see Guenée's <i>Luperina</i> species).	Testacea: var <i>Nigrescens</i> , blackish-grey melanic.	—	—	—	p	p	—	lo	—	—	—	—	—	—	Generally distributed and common.	Lower part of stems of annual meadow, and other grasses; pupates in earth or sand.		
Forster (Green Forester)	<i>Statices</i> , type is bluish-green, rare; ab <i>Viridis</i> , bronzy-green, this is usual British form.	D	—	—	—	lp	i	lo	—	—	—	—	—	—	Local in England and Ireland; scarce in North Wales, and Scotland; frequents ragged robin flowers.	Sorrel; cocoon on leaf, or flower stalk.		
Fortified Carpet	<i>Moenita (meuia) ("South")</i> vol. 2, page 145, has slight reference.	p	p	p	p	lo	lp	lo	—	p	p	—	—	Two insects only, Carlisle prior to 1855; York 1866.	Broom (probable life history is shewn in case a female was very fortunately captured!).			
Four-dotted Footman	Mesomella.	—	—	—	—	p	lo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Fens, heaths, moors, and open woods, locally in England and Scotland.	Lichens on heather; cocoon amongst food plant.		
Four-spotted	<i>Luctuosa</i> , white marks vary.	D	p	p	p	—	lo	—	p	p	p	—	—	—	Southern half of England only.	Flowers, seeds, and leaves, of field bindweed; cocoon.		
Four-spotted Footman (Large Footman)	Quadrata, black spots of female vary in size and are occasionally absent.	—	—	—	—	—	—	lp	lo	—	—	—	—	—	Extends locally across England and Ireland; some years common, others scarce.	Camellia; lichens on oak, beech, etc., also eats winter moth larvae; cocoon amongst food-plant.		

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Fox	Rubi; var. <i>Fasciata</i> , cross-line form a band; var. <i>Unilineata</i> , one line absent.	D & H	1	1	p	p	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Generally distributed in Britain; except the Shetland Islands; moths fly; — male, after about half-past three in afternoon; female, during evening and early night.	Stinging Larva; heath, bramble, etc., full feed in October, hibernates as larva and does not feed at all in spring but comes to surface and suns itself on bright days; cocoon goes down amongst roots of grass, or moss, to about 2 inches below surface and is placed perpendicularly, head end near surface; in con. make small holes in bottom of box containing grass with soil and roots attached, cover grass with moss and place outdoors in sunshine leaving box out all the time; or, if possible, place larva in an hothouse during January, to force them, when they will spin cocoons in a few days; sprinkle daily with water when in hothouse; box containing larva should be covered with a fine wire mesh, not glass.
Foxglove Pug	Pulchellata: var. <i>Hebridum</i> , narrow dark brown stripes, moth's appearance, greyish.	p	p	p	1	io	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	Well distributed where food-plant is common.	Inside flowers of foxglove, larva spins mouth of corolla together, flower remains on stem when others have fallen; earthen cocoon.
Frosted Green	Ridens, varied.	p	p	1	io	1	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	Does not occur in Scotland or Ireland, otherwise fairly common.	Oak; tough silken cocoon at foot of tree amongst moss or rubbish; usually remains in pupa two years, and often three or four.
Frosted Orange	Ochracea (flavago), somewhat varied.	0	0	0	1	1	1	1p	i	1o	0	0	0	Common in damp places, but local in Scotland and Ireland.	Inside stems of burdock, thistle, and water-figwort; pupates in stem above fork.

MOTHS, NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN.	FEB.	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN.	JUL.	AUG.	SEP.	OCT.	NOV.	DEC.	GENERAL RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Frosted Yellow	Limbaria (conspicuata); ab Quatripunctaria, black discal spot on all wings; ab funata, smoky umber brown, orange tinged, and dusky with black atoms. Galiata; var. Unilobata, very blackish markings; somewhat varied.	D	p	p	p	p	pl	lo	l	p	p	p	p	Rare and local in Suffolk, formerly recorded from Kent.	Broom; pupates in earth; sometimes in pupa four years.
Gallum Carpet (Bedstraw Carpet)			p	p	p	p	lo	lp	lo	p	p	p	p	Common in Southern and Western counties; scarce elsewhere. prefers chalky soil.	Hedge, and lady's bedstraw; earthen cocoon; single brooded only North imago July.
Garden Carpet	Fluctuata; ab Neapolitana, dark grey suffused; ab Thules, blackish; ab Costivata, central band only indicated by small spot on front area. Nigricans, varied: var. Fuliginea, smoky-black, stigmata paler; commoner than type in Scotland.		p	p	lo	lo	lo	lo	lo	lp	lp	lp	lp	Common almost everywhere.	Horseradish, cabbage, etc.; earthen cocoon; continuously brooded May to September.
Garden Dart	Cala (caja), extremely varied, there are many named vars.						lp	l	lo	l	l	l	l	Generally distributed, extending into the Shetlands.	Various low plants, in con. give both plantain and clover; pupates in earth.
Garden Tiger (Tiger) (Common Tiger)	Fluvjata; ab Marinata, all fringes pinkish grey; ab Olivacea, female form with olive-brown fore wings; ab Obsoleta, male form, dark central band absent.						lp	l	lp	lp	lo	o	o	Immigrant principally to Southern England.	Nettles and various low plants; cocoon spun up anywhere.
Gem	Humuli; var. Thulensis or Hethlandica, Shetlands' grass meadow form, male whitish-buff wings and tawny marks, hind wings of male and female, blackish.						lp	l	lp	l	l	l	l	Common; flies about one hour before sun-set.	Knotgrass, groundsel, and ragwort; cocoon in moss; in con. during hot weather stages from egg to moth only occupy about one month.
Ghost-Swift	Dispar.						o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Hunts only.	Roots of hop, burdock, dead-nettle, etc.; pupates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant.
Glaucous Shears	Glaeca, somewhat varied.		p	p	p	p	lp	lo	l	lp	lp	lp	lp	Hills, Staffs northwards, and Northern Ireland.	Blackthorn, whitedorn, and various trees; hairy cocoon spun up, on, or near, food-plant. Coltsfoot, sallow, poplar, and knotgrass; pupates on surface of ground.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Goat	Cossus (ligniperda).	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	1	-	-	-	-	In wood of willow, poplar, ash, oak, etc., larval stage nearly three years; earthen cocoon in ground, or chip cocoon in tree; in con. place larva in tin box with holes bored in lid, and put piece of rotten or dead wood, and sawdust inside for food.	Monkshood and larkspur, larva in spring feeds in centre of plant head, afterwards on the leaves, cocoon on, or near food-plant; occasional imago Aug.-Sept.
Golden Plusia (Silver & Moth) (New Plusia)	Moneta, ground colour varies from drab to brown, and ear shaped markings vary in size.	-	-	-	-	1p	pi	10	1	-	-	-	-	Since 1890 has been spreading throughout England, commencing in South and reaching Cheshire.	Staffordshire to Aberdeen; and North Wales.
Golden-rod Brindle	Solidaginis; ab Virgata, black central shade; ab Cinerascens, or Pallida, pale ashy-grey; central shade almost or quite absent; ab Suffusa, basal and central area blackish.	o	o	o	1	-	-	1p	pi	10	o	o	o	Northern England, Worcester, and Hereford; also in Ireland and Scotland; scarce at flowers.	Not common, but widely distributed; frequents campions and other flowers.
Golden-rod Pug	Virgatoreata, July-August imagines smaller and darker.	p	p	p	p	i	10	1pi	10	1p	p	p	p	Well distributed; except in Scotland.	White flag, branched bur-reed, sedge, and coarse grasses; cocoon on underside of leaf of sedge, or reed, etc.; usually single brood North imago July.
Gold Spangle	Bractea, ground colour and spots vary slightly.	-	-	-	-	1	p	10	1	1	1	1	1	Roots and shoots of bracken, in con. dandelion leaves; pupates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant; larval stage nearly two years.	Woods throughout Britain; moth flies about one hour before sunset.
Gold Spot	Festuca, ground colour varies, and spots differ in size, central pair occasionally coalesce.	-	-	-	-	1	p	10	1p	1	1	1	1	Roots and shoots of bracken, in con. dandelion leaves; pupates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant; larval stage nearly two years.	Woods throughout Britain; moth flies about one hour before sunset.
Gold Swift ✓	Hecta (Hectus), markings vary.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Roots and shoots of bracken, in con. dandelion leaves; pupates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant; larval stage nearly two years.	Woods throughout Britain; moth flies about one hour before sunset.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.	
		Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jui	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec		
Gothic ✓	Typica, ground colour occasionally lighter.	A	-	-	-	p	1	b	1	1	1	1	1	Common.	Whitethorn, goose-grass, dock, etc.; pupates in earth.
Grass Eggar	Trifolii : a yellow form with darker cross lines occurs in Kent and Sussex.	D	o	1	1	-	1	p	10	0	0	0	0	Coasts of South, and South-West, England; also of Cheshire and Lancs.	Clover, lucerne, yellow-mellot, broom, etc.; cocoon amongst food-plant, usually very low down.
Grass Emerald	Pruinata (<i>cynthia</i>) (<i>cynthia</i>)	-	1	1	1	1	1	p	10	1	1	1	1	Well distributed; except in Northern Scotland.	Broom, needle-wiln, gorse, etc., in con. laburnum; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Grass Rivulet	Albulata : var. Griseata, greyish British common form; ab Thules, almost without white markings; ab Subfasciaria, approaching Thules; ab Niveata or Hebdium, clear white, no markings.	D & N	p	p	p	p	p	10	1	1	p	p	p	Common throughout Britain, where food plant abounds.	Seeds of yellow-rattle; pupates in seed pods, remains in pupa two or three years; to obtain larva gather a few flower heads Aug.-Sept.
Grass Wave	Strigillaria : ab Grisearia, greyish, or grey-brown ground, markings obscured.	D	1	1	1	1	1	p	10	1	1	1	1	Heath- and moors, locally common but of wide distribution; scarce in Eastern England.	Heather, broom, and the flowers of gorse; cocoon amongst twigs of food-plant.
Great Brocade	Occulta : var. Passetti, black ground.	-	1	1	1	1	1	p	1	10	1	1	1	Commonest in Scotland, scarce elsewhere.	Dandelion, knotgrass, etc., then in spring on sallow, bramble, and birch, rests on bog-bean; pupates in earth. Oak; cocoon on surface of ground.
Great Prominent	Trepida (anceps) (<i>serrata</i>).	p	p	p	p	10	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	Scare, but widely spread, except in Ireland.	Oak; very tough earthen cooon: sometimes two years in pupa.
Green Arches	Prasina (<i>herbida</i>), somewhat variced.	-	1	1	1	1	1	p	1	10	1	1	1	Commonest South, rarer North.	Dock, etc., then in spring on whortleberry and bramble; pupates in earth.
Green-brindled Crescent (Brindled Crescent)	Oxyacanthæ : var. Capucina, dark blackish form.	A	o	o	1	1	1	1	1	10	o	o	o	Common; except in Northern Scotland.	Whitethorn and blackthorn; cocoon on surface of ground.
Green-brindled Dot	Oleagina.	p	p	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	p	p	p	Very rare, Bristol, Richmond Park, Surrey; 2 or 3 oddly elsewhere.	Blackthorn; earthen cooon.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Green Carpet	<i>Viridaria (pectinifaria)</i> , Scottish form large and bright.	-	-	-	-	p	i	io	i	-	-	-	-	Common; except in the Shetland Islands.	Heath-bedstraw and hedge-bed-straw, larva extremely sluggish; earthen cocoon.
Green Pug	Rectangulata : ab Subserata, bright green, with broad central band, hind wings almost plain; ab Cydoniata, greyish ground; ab Nigro-sericeata, blackish, white submarginal line; ab Sericeata, blackish with partial markings.	0	0	0	1	lp	i	lo	0	0	0	0	0	Well distributed and common; except in the extreme North.	Flowers of apple, pear, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Green Silver Lines ♀	Praesinana (fragana).	p	p	p	p	lo	i	-	-	p	p	p	p	Widely spread; except in Northern Scotland, Shetlands, and Orkneys.	Oak, birch, and hazel; boat shaped cocoon back of, or in curled leaf; chink of bark, or amongst leaves on ground.
Grey (Northern Shears) (Grey Coronet)	British form is var Manana of type Cæsia.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	-	p	p	p	p	Rocky coasts of Southern Ireland and Isle of Man; rare.	Buds, flowers and seeds of bladder, and sea, campion; pupates in earth.
Grey Arches	Nebulosa : var Pallida, white; var Robsoni, black; var Thompsoni, black, white fringes.	A	i	i	-	lp	i	lo	i	-	-	-	-	Type common; var Pallida, Argyllshire; vars Robsoni, and Thompsoni, Delamere, Cheshire.	At first on dock and various low plants, after in spring on whitchorn, privet, etc.; pupates in earth.
Grey Birch ✓	(punctulata), varied.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	p	p	p	p	p	Common South, scarcer North.	Birch and alder; earthen cocoon.
Grey Carpet (Pale Grey Carpet)	Griseata.	p	p	p	p	lo	i	-	p	p	p	p	p	Very local in Norfolk and Suffolk.	Seed pods of flaxweed and treacle-mustard; pupates deeply in sandy-soil; often in pupa two to four years.
Grey chi (Chi)	Chi : var Olivacea, greenish-grey; var Suffusa, suffused dark grey,	0	0	0	1	lp	p	i	lo	0	0	0	0	Well distributed; except in Southern half of England, but occurs in Devon and Dorset.	Sow-thistle, dock, dandelion, lettuce, whitchorn, sallow, tea-tree, etc.; pupates just below surface of ground; very difficult to rear.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Grey Dagger (Dagger) (Common Dagger)	Psi : var <i>Bivirga</i> , blackish base and outer margin; var <i>Bidens</i> , first cross line double enclosing pale stripe, second cross line angled, anal angle dagger mark shortened. <i>Casiata</i> : Shetlands' ab <i>Annotata</i> or <i>Nigristraria</i> , black band : Shetlands and Isle of Arran ab <i>Glaciata</i> , wholly suffused black : ab <i>Prosputata</i> or <i>Gelata</i> , fore wings whitish, base and central band blackish. <i>Variata</i> , vary in size; two forms:— <i>Obediscata</i> (shaded Broad Bar), bar varies in density of colour but is darker than ground;—and <i>Obliterata</i> , or <i>Scotica</i> , entirely blackish ground, but bar is slightly brighter	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	—	lp	p	p	Common all over Britain.	Whitethorn, lime, oak, pear, and other trees; cocoon in crevice of bark.	
Grey Mountain Carpet (February Carpet)	—	—	—	—	—	lp	—	lp	—	—	—	—	Mountains and moorlands of Great Britain; except Southwards of Herefordshire; frequents rocks.	Heath and whortleberry, in con. knotgrass and sallow; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.	
Grey Pine Carpet (Shaded Broad Bar, of "Newman" and "W. E. Kirby") ("South" has a Shaded Broad Bar but that is <i>imitata</i>)	—	—	—	—	—	pi	lo	—	pi	lo	—	—	Most plentiful in Southern England, but gets scarcer towards North; extends through Scotland, where it is again common in pine woods, also in Wales and Ireland.	Scots pine; earthen cocoon.	
Grey Pug (includes Paisley Pug)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Well distributed; except in the Shetlands and Orkneys.	Flowers of hairbell, ragwort, and various plants; earthen cocoon.	
Grey Scalloped Bar	D	—	—	—	p	p	—	io	—	—	—	—	Large heaths through Britain, locul.	Heather, cocoon on surface of ground.	
Grey Shoulder-knot	—	—	—	—	lo	—	—	p	—	—	—	—	More common South than North.	Shoots and young tender leaves only of oak and privet, a cannibal otherwise or if crowded, muslin sleeve is useless as larva will eat its way out; earthen cocoon.	
Ground Lackey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Salt marshes of Essex and Kent, also Suffolk coast.	Sea-wormwood, wild carrot, seaside plantain, etc., in con. sallow, cherry, and blackthorn; feeds in sunshine, slightly damp food with weak salt and water; spins cocoon amongst herbs; difficult to rear.	
	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(Larvae feed gregariously in web until last skin.)		

MORUS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND FEEDING HABITS.
Guenee's Luperina (shown by "South" as var. of Flourentia Rustica, testacea, but now known to be distinct)	Guenee, dilutes from Testacea as follows:—slender, fore wings very pale, appearance mottled, three round pale dots on fore margin towards apex are absent, white hind wings, black marginal humules; the strong "I" mark of testacea rarely appears, ab lotta has been suggested when "I" is present.	A	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lancashire locally, on sandy marshes which are frequently covered with water during winter; when land has been flooded the moths have been seen freshly emerged drying their wings whilst resting on stems of star-grass and must in some cases have risen through quite 18 inches of water; female very sluggish, male active and soon damaged.	Coast near ground inside stem at juncture of grass, cream-white at first brown later, round and flat with slight central indentation; 14 to 20 days before larva emerges, feeds inside the stem hibernates until February after which feeding—often collectively—on roots, later encases itself with frass and feeds in what may be likened to a cocoon (possibly as a protection from a cannibal larva of a large green Leech (<i>Anomala frischii</i>) which eats same plant) larva cylindrical pale flesh colour, slight black mark on head, brown bars on every segment; pupates head upwards in easily broken cocoon of silken substance and sand 3 or 4 inches long mostly on the stems of grasses and situated 2 or 3 inches deep in sand: Guenee larva is smooth; pupa dull, varying dark yellow to reddish; whereas Testacea larva is rougher, pupa bright shining red without silken cocoon.
Haworth's Minor	Haworthii (unifasciata); var Hibernica, white markings obscure or absent.	A	o	o	o	1	1	1	1	1	1	o	o	Local in the Fens; also on the moors and mosses of Northern England, Scotland, and Ireland.	In stems of red bartsia and hare's-tail cotton-grass; pupates in earth.
Haworth's Pug	Haworthiata (isogrammata) (isogrammata).	D	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed; except in Scotland.	Flower buds of traveller's joy containing larva are black speckled; earthen cocoon.

Moths, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Heart	Oo; ab Renago, central shade to sub-marginal line suffused with dusky or reddish grey; ab Ferruginea, dark transverse band between second and sub-marginal lines; ab Rutescens	A	o	o	o	o	i	p	lo	o	o	o	o	Surrey, Kent, Middlesex, Essex, Hants, Northants, Berks, Gloucester, Devon, Hereford, Suffolk, and Hants; but nowhere common.	Oak, shelters by day in a rolled up leaf; pupates near surface of earth; larva probably a cannibal; difficult to rear.
Heart and Club	Corticcea, varied; var Subfusca, obscurely marked fuscous male, shewn by "Haworth", as distinct, now known to be var.	A	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	-	-	Common on South and East coasts and widely spread; except in Northern Scotland, Shetlands, and Orkneys.	Goosefoots, dock, knotgrass, mullen, clovers, etc.; in con add slices of carrot, laid on moss, in spring; pupates in sand.
Heart and Dart	Exclamationis, very varied; var Plaza, black streak connects reniform with orbicular, claviform larger with dusky cloud above.	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	-	Very common; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Roots of grasses, chickweed, plantain, and low plants; pupates very deeply in earth.
Heath Rivulet	Minorata (erectata); ab Monticola markings absent from central area.	D	p	p	p	i	lo	-	-	p	p	p	p	Local, North of Yorkshire through Scotland before sunset.	Seeds of eye-bright; earthen cocoon.
Heath Rustic	Agathina, varied: Irish var Hebridicola, pale grey; var Rosea, rose tinted.		-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	-	-	Heather and heath, extremely difficult to rear in captivity, very few must be put together; cocoon amongst food-plant.	Oak, dock, sallow, etc.; very brittle cocoon in earth.
Hebrew Character	Gothica, variable: var Gothicana, smaller, usual black markings are reddish.	A	p	p	i	lo	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	Common.	Tussock and other smooth and hard grasses; pupates at roots; after emergence moth hides near roots.
Hedge Rustic	Cespitis,	A	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Somewhat local, but widely distributed; except in Northern Scotland.	Willows, sallows, poplars, etc.; cocoon amongst leaves and Hebrides; moth occurs in all months,
Herald (Furbelow)	Libatrix, reddish marking; vary in size and hue, ground colour occasionally much lighter.		h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	Generally distributed; except in the Orkneys and Hebrides; probably single brooded only North.	

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dc	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Hoary Footman (Irish Footman)	<i>Caniola</i> : var. <i>Lacteola</i> , entirely whitish.	-	-	-	-	-	-	lo	l	-	-	-	-	South Dr. on scarce ; formerly Hill of Howth, and Waterford, Ireland.	Dutch clover, bird's-foot trefoil, black lichens on rocks, etc., in con. withered lettuce leaves ; pupates low down amongst food-plant.
Hornet (Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar)	<i>Apiformis</i> .	D	-	-	-	-	-	lo	l	-	-	-	-	Eastern Counties, oddly elsewhere Southern England to Lanark ; also in Ireland ; moths rest on bark of poplar.	Stems and roots of poplar, feeding inside ; earthen cocoon outside the tree, or sometimes cocoon made of wood inside tree.
Horse Chestnut	<i>Hippocastanaria</i> , slightly varied ; second brood small.	p	p	p	pl	lo	l	lp	lo	l	p	p	p	Worcester, thence East and West to Southern England ; local on heaths.	Heather ; earthen cocoon.
Humming-bird Hawk	<i>Stellatarum</i> .	D	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	Distributed all over Britain, but least common in Northern Scotland ; moth has been seen in every month of the year.	Hedge, and lady's, bedstraw ; weaves cocoon on earth : in Britain, only July-August larva are known, but on the Continent it is double brooded and our stock is probably maintained by immigrants.
Ingrailed Clay (includes Lesser Ingrailed Clay, <i>confusa</i>)		A	-	-	-	-	-	lp	l	lo	l	l	l	Well distributed extending into the Shetlands' : var. <i>Confusa</i> on mosses near Dardington ; also Perthshire, Northern Scotland, Shetlands, etc.	Primrose, dock, etc., birch, bramble, and whithorn ; earthen cocoon.
Iron Prominent		A	-	-	-	-	-	lp	lo	lp	lo	lp	lp	Widely distributed.	Northern form var. <i>Perfusca</i> , dark purplish grey, streaked with dark brown ; Northern insects are darker than Southern.
Isle of Wight Wave		p	p	p	p	io	lp	lo	lp	lo	lp	lo	lp	Isle of Wight.	<i>Humiliata</i> (<i>osseata</i> , of " <i>Fabricius</i> " only).
Jasione Pug	<i>Jasioneata</i> .	p	p	p	p	p	p	lo	l	lp	lo	lp	lp	Devon, Somerset, North Wales, and Ireland.	Seed head of sheep's-bit seabeans ; earthen cocoon.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Jersey Tiger	<i>Quadripunctaria (hera),</i> varied : var <i>Lutescens</i> , yellow hind wings and body.	D & N	1	1	—	—	1	p	p	lo	1	—	—	Devon and odd specimens on South Coast.	Honeysuckle, bramble, comfrey, dandelion, groundsel, white nettle, etc., during winter fed whenever warm ; cooon amongst litter and moss : difficult to rear in confinement ; keep in room facing south, out of direct sunshine, use lofty cage if pupates at top leave cocoon alone.
July Highflyer	<i>Furcata (sordidata) (elutata) :</i> ab <i>Obliterata</i> , greenish, no dark bands ; ab <i>Cinerata</i> , greyish, no dark bands ; ab <i>Fusco-undata</i> , small, reddish, dark bands ; ab <i>Testacea</i> , reddish, no dark bands ; ab <i>Iffuscata</i> , sooty colour.		0	0	0	0	1	lp	pl	lo	0	0	Common ; the small whortleberry feeding form appears on the wing nearly three weeks' earlier than the swallow feeding species.	Sallow, alder, whortleberry, etc.; pupates in earth.	
Juniper Carpet	<i>Juniperata</i> : Scottish var <i>Scotica</i> , small with darker markings.		0	0	0	0	—	—	1	p	lo	0	0	Surrey, Sussex, Kent, and Berks, locally elsewhere.	Juniper ; cocoon on surface of earth, or amongst twigs of food-plant.
Juniper Pug	<i>Sobrinata</i> , very varied.		0	0	0	—	—	—	p	1	lo	0	0	Well distributed	Juniper leaves ; earthen cooon, or in slight web amongst stalks of food-plant. Dewberry ; cocoon on grass stem.
Kent Black Arches (Kent Arches)	<i>Albula (albulalis)</i> , rather varied.	D	1	1	1	lp	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	Very local in Southern England.	Birch and elder ; cocoon amongst fallen leaves on surface of earth.
Kentish Glory	<i>Versicolor.</i>	D	p	p	lo	—	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Fairly common but very local, in Berks, Sussex, and Worcester, more common in Scotland.	Knolgrass, sallow, bramble, etc. ; cocoon near the ground ; sometimes imago August-September.
Knot Grass	<i>Rumicis</i> : var <i>Salicis</i> , clouded blackish, white bracket marks and submarginal line only showing.		p	p	p	pi	lo	—	—	—	—	—	p	Southern England on chalky soil.	
Lace Border	<i>Ornata.</i>		p	p	p	lo	—	—	—	—	—	—	p	Wid thyme and marjoram, in con. garden mint ; cocoon on surface of ground	

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Lackey (Tree Lackey)	Neustria, very varied.	0	0	0	0	0	1	1p	1	1o	0	0	0	Extends throughout England, but is more plentiful South; in Ireland, South and South-west.	Bramble, blackthorn, sloe, pear, apple, plum, etc., larva in colonies in web until nearly full grown; spins cocoon amongst food-plant
L-album Wainscot	L-album: "South" has slight reference vol. I, page 309.	A	-	-	-	pi	iol	lp	p	i	iol	1	1	Immigrant to South Coast.	Grasses in damp meadows, larvae from summer brood feed up rapidly, second brood larvae hibernate before feeding; pupates in the ground.
Lappat	Quercifolia: var Meridionalis, light brown; var Umlifolia, pale buff; var Hoegei, small moth emerges same year.	A	-	-	-	pi	io	1	1	1	1	1	1	Cambs, Hunts, Berks, also locally elsewhere in England.	Blackthorn, willow, apple, laurel, etc.; cocoon on stems of food-plant.
Larch Pug	Lariciata.	p	p	p	i	io	1	1	1	1	p	p	p	Surrey, Sussex, Yorks, etc., in fir woods; very common in Scotland.	Larch, and spruce-fir; earthen cocoon.
Large Dark Prominent	Tritophus (late torva).	p	p	p	io	lp	1o	1	1p	p	p	1	1	One only reared from ovum, or larva, Norfolk, 1882.	Aspen; pupates in earth: (Continental life history shewn).
Large Emerald	Papilionaria: ab Cuneata, discal mark preceded by whitish wedge shaped spot.	1	-	-	1	lp	1o	1	-	-	-	-	-	Not common but occurs throughout Britain; except northwards of Invernesshire.	Birch, beech, alder, and hazel; cocoon amongst leaves.
Large Marbled Tortrix	Reviviana (undulanus), there are many named vars.	1	1o	1	1	lp	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Widely distributed in oak woods.	Oak; cocoon on underside of twig or leaf; probably obtainable from autumn as well as spring females.
Large Nutmeg	Sordida (anceps), ground colour varies.	A	1	1	1	1p	1	1o	1	1	1	1	1	Southern England; only local elsewhere.	Roots of grasses and various plants; pupates in earth.
Large Ranunculus	Flavincincta (flavocincta), occasionally; blackish-grey.	A	o	o	o	1	1	1	1p	p	io	o	o	Local, but widely distributed in England.	Chickweed and low plants; pupates in earth; difficult to rear.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Large Red-belted Clearwing	Culiciformis.	D	r	r	p	pi	lo	-	-	r	r	r	r	Kent and Sussex; but occurs in birch woods throughout England, also in Southern Scotland, and in Ireland.	Most frequently found under bark of stumps of birch and alder where trees have been cut down previous year, but also feeds under bark of uncut trees (look for frass); larva spins cocoon in burrow during September, but only turns to pupa in April. Alder, birch, poplar, oak, cherry, apple, etc.; cocoon under leaf, or on ground.
Large Thorn	Autumnaria (alniaria), varied; specimens of a dull chocolate ground colour have been bred by "L. W. Newman."	o	o	o	1	-	-	lp	lo	o	o	o	o	Uncommon on sea-board of Kent, Sussex, and Hants.	
Large Twin-spot Carpet (Large-barred Carpet)	Quadrifascia (quadrifasciata), varied.	-	-	-	-	pi	lo	1	-	-	-	-	-	East Anglia and Southwards; Gloucestershire. Wet places locally; except in Western England and Wales.	Violet, primrose, and low plants; earthen cocoon.
Large Wainscot	Lutosa (crassicornis) (pillicornis), vary very much in size.	-	-	-	-	1	p	pi	lo	-	-	-	-	Bottom of stem on roots of common reed, presence of larva shewn by withered leaves; pupates in reed stem at the base.	Garden plants and vegetables generally; pupates in earth; sometimes imago September-October.
Large Yellow Underwing (Common Yellow Underwing) (Yellow Underwing)	Pronuba, very varied: var Innuba, uniform colour.	A	-	-	-	lp	i	1	lo	1	-	-	-	Common.	Black-medick, clovers, sainfoin, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Latticed Heath	Clathrata: ab Radiata, slender blackish cross lines, veins ochreous; ab Nocturnata, or Nigricans, all wings dark brown except lighter spots on outer margin.	D & N	p	p	p	lo	1	pio	-	p	p	p	p	Well distributed South to Stirling, also in Ireland.	
Lead Belle (Belle)	Plumbaria (palumbaria), varied.	D	-	-	-	lp	1	lo	1	-	-	-	-	Local, but of wide distribution.	Furze, needle-whin, and broom; cocoon amongst rubbish.
Lead-coloured Drab	Populeti, slightly varied.	p	p	1	lo	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	London to York, otherwise scarce; local. Widely distributed; except in Northern Scotland.	Aspen and poplar between leaves; cocoon in earth.
Lead-coloured Pug	Plumbeolata, sometimes yellowish ground.	p	p	p	p	pi	lo	-	lp	1	p	p	p	Flowers and seeds of common yellow cow-wheat; earthen cocoon, or in dry corolla tube.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.												GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
Least Black Arches (Least Arches)	<i>Confusalis (cristinalis)</i> , slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	p	i	i	-	p	p	p	p	Probably widely distributed, but overlooked owing to resemblance to a common micro, <i>Eudora dubitans</i> (<i>pyralella</i>), which also frequents tree trunks and fences. South and South-western England only.
Least Carpet	Rusticata.	-	-	-	-	p	io	1	-	-	-	-	-	Elm, in con., knotgrass, and dandelion; cocoon amongst rubbish, on surface of earth. Inside stems of sedges, sheep-sesame, and other grasses, close to the roots; cocoon in gallery amongst roots of food-plant.
Least Minor (Barred Minor)	<i>Captiuncula (expolita)</i> , varied; Irish var. <i>Tincta</i> , marbled markings.	D & N	-	-	-	p	pi	io	1	-	-	-	-	Durham, Westmoreland, and North Lancs.; also in Ireland.
Least Yellow Underwing (Least-bordered Yellow Underwing)	Interjecta, slightly varied.	DNA	-	-	-	p	i	io	1	-	-	-	-	More or less frequent in England and Ireland; best flight 4 to 5 P.M. South, East and Northwest counties to Cheshire; frequent street lamps and soon falls.
Leopard (Wood Leopard)	<i>Pyrina (asculia)</i> , spots vary in density.	-	-	-	-	1	io	o	1	-	-	-	-	In wood of elm, pear, apple, horse-chestnut, ash, etc.; cocoon in burrow near bark; larval stage nearly two years.
Lesser Belle	<i>Salicalis</i> , inner line sometimes absent.	D	p	p	p	i	io	1	p	p	p	p	p	Rare in woods of Sussex, Surrey, and Kent; oddly elsewhere.
Lesser Broad-border (Lesser Broad-bordered Underwing)	Ianthina, varied.	DNA	-	-	-	p	p	io	1	-	-	-	-	Well distributed; except in extreme North.
Lesser Cream Wave	Immutata, ground colour and markings vary.	A	-	-	1	p	i	io	1	-	-	-	-	Generally in marshes; except in Northern Scotland.
Lesser Lutestring	Diluta: Yorkshire var. <i>Nubilata</i> , darker, three cross bars purplish-brown.	A	0	0	0	0	1	p	1	io	0	0	0	Oak cocoon between leaves; owing to construction of a leafy abode larva is very difficult to dislodge.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apri	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	Food-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Lesser Satin	Duplaria, varied; var Obscura, dark; Irish var Argentea, silvery - grey; Northern forms are usually blackish, but the blackest forms occur in Cheshire and Staffs.	A	p	p	p	p	p	p	io	i	p	p	p	Widely distributed in woods of Britain, best localities Southern and Eastern England; but also locally frequent in Scotland.	Birch, feeds, and cocoon is fastened, between leaves; owing to construction of a leafy abode larva is difficult to "beat" except at night when it feeds.
Lesser-spotted Pinion (Lesser White-spotted Pinion)	Affinis : var Suffusa, greyish-brown; var Ochrea ochreous-brown.	A	o	o	o	i	i	lp	pi	o	o	o	o	Not in Scotland, scarce elsewhere; except Southern and Eastern England commoner.	Elm; pupates at surface of earth; larva resembles Dunbar, trapezina, but head is narrower and flatter and it is not a cannibal.
Lesser Swallow Prominent	Dictyoides (gnoma).	A	p	p	p	io	lp	pi	io	1	p	p	p	More plentiful North than South.	Birch; earthen cocoon about an inch in ground; single-brooded. North imago June-July; very difficult to rear in captivity.
Lesser Yellow Under-wing ✓	Comes (orbona), very varied; var Curtissi (consequa), smaller, rich reddish, clouded with blackish; var Nigrescens, black, with transverse lines, stigma edged pale ochreous. Immorata.	A	—	—	—	—	—	lp	pi	—	—	—	—	Common, except in the Shetlands.	Dock and various low plants; pupates on surface of earth.
Lewes Wave (Rare Wave) (Barred Wave) ✓	Lithoxylea, clouded markings vary slightly.	A	—	—	—	—	—	lp	—	—	—	—	—	Lewes district, rare.	Knotgrass, heather, plantain, and low plants; earthen cocoon.
Light Brocade	Genista, central and inner shade vary in tint.	A	p	p	p	pi	io	—	—	—	p	p	p	Southern two-thirds of Scotland; common in England, Wales, and Ireland.	In the stems and amongst roots of annual meadow and other grasses; pupates in earth.
Light Crimson Underwing	Promissa; ab Mneste, band on hind wing does not quite reach the inner margin.	A	o	o	o	o	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	Margaritaria.	Chickweed, broom, spotted-knotweed, and knotgrass; pupates in earth.
Light Emerald	Margaritaria.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Woods generally, common.	Buds and leaves of oak; common amongst lichens on oak tree trunks.
								—	—	—	—	—	—	Oak, beech, birch, and hornbeam; first on leaves, then bark of young twigs in winter, and buds in spring; cocoon on surface of ground.	Cannibal.

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Ju.	Aug	Sep	Oct	No.	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Light Feathered Rustic	<i>Cineraria</i> : var <i>Tephrina</i> , small, fore wings narrow, markings distinct, hind wings whitish. <i>Menyanthidis</i> : Scottish var <i>Scotica</i> , large and bright; var <i>Suffusa</i> , blackish Yorkshire form. Notha, varied.	A	r	r	rp	p	lo	i	-	r	r	r	r	Southern half of England in chalky districts.	Wild-thyme; larva hibernates full grown but only pupates in earth in April.
Light Knot Grass		p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	-	p	p	p	p	On moors, Northern England and Scotland, uncommon in Ireland.	Heather, sallow, bog-myrtle, whortleberry, etc.; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Light Orange Underwing		D	p	p	i	lo	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	England, Western counties Worcester to Dorset, Eastern Norfolk to Sussex; Scotland, Moray.	Aspen; pupates in rotten wood, or virgin cork, earth is useless; sometimes in pupa three years.
Lilac Beauty (Richmond Beauty)														England and Wales commoner South than North	Privet, lilac, honeysuckle, etc.; in con., a second smaller generation may be obtained in September; pupa suspended, in slight web, from twig of food-plant.
Lime Hawk														Commonest South; usually only extends to Yorkshire, but has occurred in Scotland.	Lime and elm; pupates in very slight cocoon amongst grass roots, or rubbish, at foot of tree, or under loose bark.
Lime-speck Pug		A	p	p	i	lo	i	lp	i	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed; but not in extreme Northern portion of Scotland.	Flowers of black knapweed, groundsel, ragwort, etc.; earthen cocoon; sometimes second brood imago Sept.-Oct.
Ling Pug			p	p	p	i	lo	i	-	p	p	p	p	Occurs on heaths and moors generally; var <i>Knautiata</i> Lancashire mosses.	Flowers of heath and heather; earthen cocoon.
Do.	<i>Gossensiata</i> (<i>minutata</i>), ground colour varies; var <i>Knautiata</i> ("Gregson") shows as separate species larger, and much resembles Wormwood Pug.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	-	p	p	p	p	p	Flowers and seeds of field scabious; earthen cocoon.	
Little Emerald (Least Grass Emerald)			p	p	p	pi	i	lo	-	p	p	p	p	Well distributed; except in Scotland where it is absent from the North.	Birch; flimsy cocoon amongst food-plant.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Little Thorn	Advenaria, vary in colour	p	p	p	p	p	pl	lo	l	lp	p	p	p	England, Kent to Devon in South, Shropshire, Derby, and South Yorks; also in South Wales.	Whortleberry, bramble, and rose, in con. earthen cocoon.
Lobster	Fagi, ground colour sometimes almost black, except outer margin.	p	p	p	p	p	pi	lo	l	p	p	p	p	Rare, Midland, Eastern and Southern, English counties; possibly double brooded in hot years, with imagines May-June, then August.	Eats egg shell lasts larva seven days, then changes skin and feeds on leaves of beech, oak, and birch; cocoon between dead leaves.
Lunar Double-stripe	Lunaris.	D	p	p	p	l	lo	l	—	p	p	p	p	Only odd specimens recorded, very rare.	Oak and poplar; pupates in earth and mixes dry leaves and moss with cocoon.
Lunar Hornet (Lunar Clearwing)	Crabroniformis (benbeciformis).	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not usually common, but widely distributed; in the Clydesdale district of Scotland however it is fairly plentiful.	In stems, or wood, of sallow, osier, and willow; makes a cap over emergence hole and pupates inside stem, or wood; frass denotes presence of larva.
Lunar Marbled Brown	Chaonia (ruhicornis) (rotorius).	p	p	p	lo	l	—	—	—	p	p	p	p	Commonest Southern half of England.	Oak; extremely tough cocoon at roots of tree.
Lunar-spotted Pinion	Pyralina: var Corusca, brightly coloured.	o	o	o	—	—	—	—	—	pi	lo	o	o	Local in Southern half of England.	Elm, plum, and pear; cocoon on surface of earth; larva is very similar to Dun-bar, trapezina, but head is narrower and flatter and it is not a cannibal.
Lunar Thorn	Lunaria: Derbyshire form ab Sublunaria, darker; var Delunaria (deluna), second brood only reared in captivity, males paler, females yellowish tinted.	p	p	p	p	pl	lo	—	—	—	—	—	—	Ash; flimsy cocoon amongst moss; very rarely a second brood (var. Delunaria) is reared the pupa of which is green, as against ordinary dark-brown.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS. RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Lunar Underwing (Lunar Bordered Yellow Underwing)	<i>Lunosa</i> : ab <i>Brunnea</i> , reddish brown, with pale veins; ab <i>Hannilli</i> , ochreous-brown, with pale veins, but distinct other markings; var <i>Agrotoides</i> dark grey, with pale veins, latter common Scottish form. <i>Orbona</i> (late sub-equa), vary in ground colour.	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	More or less common; except in Northern half of Scotland.	Blades, stems and roots of annual meadow, and other grasses; earthen cocoon.	
Lunar Yellow Underwing	<i>Capsincola</i> , ground colour varies slightly.	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	Absent from the Midlands and Lincs; local otherwise.	Chickweed and various low plants, in con. ribbon-grass; pupates in earth.	
Lychis V	<i>Elymi</i> .	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	Widely distributed but not common.	On seeds in pods of red, and white, campion; pupates in earth; sometimes imago in autumn.	
Lyme Grass	<i>Grossularia</i> ; ab <i>Hazeleighensis</i> , blackish fore wings between orange bands, except two small white specks near front margin; ab <i>Lutea</i> , yellow ground all wings; ab <i>Varleyata</i> , broadly black banded all wings, no yellow bands; ab <i>Lacticolor</i> , cream ground very sparsely spotted with black; and other named aberrations.	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	At base of lyme-grass just above roots; cocoon in same place.	Chickweed and various low plants, in con. ribbon-grass; pupates in earth.	
Magpie (Common Magpie) (Curraway)	<i>Punctaria</i> . Lines vary: Scottish forms clay coloured.	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	Common almost everywhere.	Curraway, blackthorn, gooseberry, euonymus, etc.; pupates on, or near, food-plant; in captivity in Southern England a second brood can usually be obtained imago September-October.	
Maiden's Blush	<i>Cervinata</i> (cervinaria), vary somewhat.	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	Woodlands of England and Southern Scotland.	Oak; pupates underside of leaf suspended by girdle; single brooded North imago June.	
Mallow	<i>Paludata</i> : var <i>Imbutata</i> , red shaded, British form is usually referable to this var.	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	Staffordshire northwards, also in Ireland; on heaths and moors.	Mallow and hollyhock; pupates in earth.	
Manchester Treble-bar		A	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	Flowers and leaves of cranberry and cowberry; cocoon on or near food-plant.		

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Many-lined (Lined Carpet)	Polygrammata : usual British form was var Conjuratrix.			i				i						Probably extinct; former haunts Burwell and Wicken fens Cambs; and near Bristol, thence south to Susser; Devon, Berks, and Bucks; woods on chalky soil, England and Wales.	Water bedstraw, cocon.
Maple Prominent	Cuculla (cucullina).	p	p	p	lo	lp	lp	p	p	p	p	p		Norfolk, thene south to Susser; Devon, Berks, and Bucks; woods on chalky soil, England and Wales.	Maple and sycamore; pupates under moss on tree, or surface of earth.
Maple Pug	Intricata (subciliata).	o	o	o	o	lp	lo	o	o	o	o	o			Flowers of maple; earthen cocon.
Map-winged Swift (Northern Swift) (Beautiful Swift)	Fusconebulosa (velleda); ab Gallicus, uniform reddish brown, markings absent; a Glasgow form has pointed narrow semi-transparent wings.	l	l	l	lp	l	lo	l	l	l	l	l		Roots of bracken; pupates in gallery amongst roots of food-plant.	
Marbled Beauty ✓	Perla, greenish to ochreous-brown forms occur.					p	p	lo	l	l	l	l		Yellow lichens on walls; cocon on walls, etc.; feed only when the flat lichens are wet.	
Marbled Brown	Trimacula (dodonea) (dodonea).	A	p	p	p	l	lo	l	p	p	p	p		England, Wales, Ireland, and Southern Scotland.	
Marbled Clover	Dipsacea (dipsaceus); var Maritima, pale, with bright cross bands.	D	p	p	p	pi	lo	l	l	p	p	p		Southern half of England; pupates amongst roots of grass in an earthen cocoon.	
Marbled Coronet	Conspersa, of "Esper" (Nana, of "Rottenburg"); Shetlands' var Hethlandica, dark; var Ochrea, white markings, yellow tinted Grandifera, of "Hübner" (Muralis, of "Forster") (lichenis); Cambridge var Impar, greyish or brownish-white ground, markings indistinct; several other named vars.		p	p	p	i	lo	l	p	p	p	p		Flowers and seeds of yellow-toadflax and low plants; cocon on surface of earth.	
Marbled Green									p	1	lo	l		Seeds of ragged-robin, bladder-campion, and Nottingham-catchfly; pupates just below surface of ground.	
														Yellow lichens on walls and rocks; cocon in old holes in walls or rocks; larva resides in a roundish raised domicile during dry weather and only comes out to feed when lichens are wet from rain; difficult to rear in confinement.	
														On walls and rocks of South Coast, Somerset, Wilts, and Gloucester; var Imper. Cambis.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Marbled Minor	<i>Strigilis</i> , very varied : var. <i>Eliopis</i> , black ; var. <i>Latruncula</i> , reddish, lower curve of second cross line white. Irriguita, dark markings vary.	-	-	-	1	p	i	io	-	-	-	-	Common.	In stems of cocks-foot and other grasses ; pupates in earth.	
Marbled Pug	<i>Fasciana (fuscata)</i> : ab <i>Albolinea</i> , outer marginal area has only thin edging of white to second line, white spot obscured. <i>Hesocularia</i> : female wingless.	A	p	p	p	i	lo	1	p	p	p	p	Norfolk and Suffolk ; Somerset to Sussex and Surrey ; Berks to South Wales. Southern half of England	Oak ; earthen cocoon.	
Marbled White-spot (White-spot Marbled)	<i>Palustris</i> . <i>Sagittata</i> .	A	p	p	p	i	io	-	1	p	p	p	Common, except in Northern Scotland. Very rare ; Carisle, and fens of Cambs. Cambridgeshire Fens.	Purple melic-grass (or blue moor-grass), in con. bramble ; earthen cocoon.	
Marsh	<i>Strigosa</i> .	p	p	i	lo	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Cambs, Norfolk, Worcester and Gloster ; very scarce.	Blackthorn, whitchorn, etc. ; earthen cocoon.	
Marsh (Marsh Buff)		p	p	p	pi	io	1	p	p	p	p	p	Plantain and various low plants ; pupates in earth. Unripe seeds of yellow meadow-rue ; cocoon amongst food-plant, or on surface of ground.	Plantain and various low plants ; pupates in earth. Unripe seeds of yellow meadow-rue ; cocoon amongst food-plant, or on surface of ground.	
Marsh Carpet		p	p	p	p	lo	1	p	p	p	p	p	Blackthorn and whitchorn. Pupates in decayed wood.	Blackthorn and whitchorn. Pupates in decayed wood.	
Marsh Dagger (Grisette)		p	p	p	p	pl	lo	-	1	p	p	p	Boggy heaths and moors ; flies 6 to 8 p.m.		
Marsh Oblique-barred (Tiny Snout)	<i>Turtiosalis (humidalis)</i> , lines vary.	D	p	p	p	i	lo	1	p	p	p	p	Bucks, Eastern and Northern England, Wales, Southern Scotland ; rare in Ireland.	Flowers of greater stitchwort ; cocoon amongst food-plant ; sometimes imago August-September.	
Marsh Pug	<i>Pygmaeata</i> .														
Mathew's Wainscot	Favicolor ; ab <i>Lutea</i> , bright yellowish buff ground, with discal dot and two dots beyond ; ab <i>Rufa</i> , same as <i>Lutea</i> but deep reddish ground ; ab <i>Aenea</i> , deep orange, with only one dot representing second line ; ab <i>Obscura</i> , cinnamon-brown, partly smoky & shaded between nerves.	A	-	-	-	1	1	1p	pi	1o	-	-	Essex, Suffolk and Kent.	Various grasses on salt marshes also sea-pink, larva nearly always hidden only exposing its head when feeding ; pupates in the ground ; sometimes imago in September.	

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JULY	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
May Highflyer	Impluviata, of "Hübner" (<i>Iritasciata</i> of "Borkhausen") : ab <i>Infuscata</i> , blackish.	p	p	p	lo	-	-	-	-	-	p	Well distributed, but local.	Alder ; cocoon amongst moss on tree trunks.		
Mere Walnscot	Hellmanni, varies from tawny, or fulvous, to reddish.	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	-	-	Fens of Hunts and Cannb, oddly elsewhere.	In stems of purple-flowered small-reed, and wood small-reed at base ; pupates in ground.		
Merveille du Jour (Marvel-du-Jour)	Aprilina.	A	o	o	i	-	p	p	lo	o	o	Widely distributed ; favours woods.	Oak ; pupates deeply in earth ; Ova should be kept on ice, or will hatch before food-plant is obtainable, difficult to rear.		
Middle-barred Minor	Fasciuncula, varied : var <i>Cana</i> , very pale ground, reddish band ; var <i>Rubencula</i> , light red ground, undeveloped central band and markings.	-	-	-	lp	i	lo	-	-	-	-	Moist woods and marshes.	Inside the shoots of tussock and other grasses ; pupates in gallery amongst roots.		
Miller	Most British insects are var <i>Bradyponina</i> of type <i>Leporina</i> ; var <i>Semivirga</i> , outer margins of fore wings dusky black ; var <i>Melanocephala</i> , fore wings dark, thorax black.	p	p	p	p	lo	i	lp	-	-	p	Widely distributed, but not common.	Alder ; pupates in rotten wood or virgin cork, will not do so in earth ; when about to pupate bores into bark of tree or rotten wood and seals up hole ; one to three years in pupa.		
Minor Shoulder-knot	Viminalis ; var <i>Obscura</i> , blackish. var <i>Intermedia</i> , dark suffused grey, distinct markings.	o	o	o	o	o	o	lp	o	o	o	o	Commonest South, but well distributed.	Willow and sallow ; pupates in earth.	
Mocha	Annulata (<i>omnicornaria</i>) : ab <i>Obsolete</i> , rings absent from fore wings ; ab <i>Bibsoleta</i> , rings absent all wings.	p	p	p	lo	o	o	lp	o	o	p	p	Southern half of England, also in Yorkshire.	Maple, cocoon amongst moss	
Mother Shipton (Mask)	Mi, somewhat varied in colour and markings.	D	p	p	p	pl	lo	o	o	o	p	p	Common locally on heaths and rough pastures,	Clovers, etc. ; cocoon in blade of grass.	

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	COTTON-PLANT RANGE, ETC.	COTTON-PLANT PREFERENCES,	FOOD-PLANTS AND FEEDING HABITS.
Mottled Beauty	Repandata : ab Destrigaria or Muraria, very indistinctly marked except for whitish waved outer line on all wings : var Sodorensium, very pale leadengrey suffused : var Nigricata, sooty-black all wings : ab Conversaria, dark central bands and outer margins.	A	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	I	Common in all the Countries, also occurs in the Hebrides.	Honeysuckle, birch, blackthorn, etc.; pupates in earth; occasionally imago September October.	
Mottled Grey	Multistrigaria (multistrigata) : ab Virgata, darker central band : South-west Yorks ab Nubilata, blackish.	A	P	P	I	Io	I	P	P	P	P	P	P	Well distributed.	Lady's bedstraw, in com. woodruff; earthen cocoon.	
Mottled Pug	Exiguata.	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	Widely distributed, except in Northern Scotland.	Whithorn, oak, etc.; pupates in earth.	
Mottled Rustic	X	R	R	R	R	Rp	I	I	I	R	R	R	R	Well spread, but commonest in England.	Teasel, knot-grass, etc.; larva goes into cocoon in earth in September, but only turns to pupa in May; occasionally imago October.	
Mottled Umber	Defolalaria, very varied : ab Obscurata, uniform dull brown : female wingless.	I	Io	I	I	I	I	P	P	P	P	I	I	Widely distributed, except in Northern Scotland.	Blackthorn, whitehorn, oak, etc.; pupates in earth.	
Mouse	Tragopogonis (tetra).	A	O	O	O	I	I	Ip	Pi	Io	O	O	O	Generally common.	Dock and various low plants; pupates in earth.	
Mullein 'Shark'	Verbasci, somewhat varied, occasionally very dark suffused forms occur.	P	P	P	P	Pi	IoI	I	P	P	P	P	P	Southern England, occurs in Wales and Ireland.	Leaves at first ; after on luds and flowers of great, and hoary, mullein ; also knotted, and water, figwort ; if closely confined when over half grown larva will emit a rusty coloured fluid and thus kill each other ; earthen cocoon near surface of ground.	

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Mullein Wave	<i>Marginepunctata</i> (pronutata) (incanata), varied; ab <i>Pastoraria</i> , clear bone coloured ground, very fine and distinct markings; in North Cornwall a black form with white fringes occurs; at Ardrossan, Scotland, very dark forms are taken.	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Coast insect of wide distribution, rare in inland; frequents rocks, etc., on dry pastures.	Chickweed, knot-grass, etc.; earthen cocoon; single brooded North imago end June and early July.
Muslin (Spotted Muslin) (Seven Spot Brimstone)	Mendica : var <i>Rustica</i> , dark cream to buff; Sheffield district, males, black.	p	p	p	i	lo	1	1	1	p	lo	1	p	Widely distributed.	Dock, nettle, plantain, etc.; hairy cocoon near surface of earth, or under moss on trees bordering ditches.
Muslin Footman (Muslin)	<i>Mundana</i> (hemerobia), ground colour sometimes smoky and markings vary slightly.	d	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Widely distributed; but rare in English, Midland and Eastern Counties.	Small lichens, on old walls and old hedges; cocoon of silk and hairs on walls, etc.
Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk	Tityus (bombyliiformis).	d	p	p	i	lo	1	1	1	p	p	p	p	Well distributed; visits bugle and other flowers.	Devil's-bit scabious; loose cocon on surface of ground.
Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet	<i>Lonicera</i> (loti); ab <i>Citrina</i> (flava), yellow spots; ab <i>Lutescens</i> , hind wings orange; ab <i>Eboracea</i> , semi-transparent, steel blue ground, spots and hind wings pink, fringes white, hind wings brown bordered.	d	i	i	1	1	p	lo	1	1	1	1	1	England and North Wales, locally; also recorded in Ireland.	Trefolii and clovers; cocoon on stems of grass, etc.; sometimes in larval stage two winters.
Narrow-winged Pug	Nanata, varied.	p	p	p	lo	1	pl	lo	1	p	lo	1	p	Well distributed where heather abounds.	Heather; earthen cocoon; single brooded North imago middle of June.
Neglected (or Grey) Rustic	<i>Castanea</i> : var <i>Neglecta</i> , greyish; var <i>Lavis</i> , reddish-grey.	A	i	i	i	i	p	p	lo	i	i	i	i	Not common, but widely distributed.	Heather; pupates in earth.
Netted Carpet	Reticulata.	A	p	p	p	p	p	p	i	lo	1	p	p	Westmoreland, North Lancs, and North Wales.	Flowers, seeds and young foliage of yellow balsam; earthen cocoon.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.	
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec		
Netted Mountain (Mountain Moth)	Cattonaria, considerable variety in dark markings.	D	p	p	i	lo	—	—	p	p	p	Rannoch, etc., in Scotland, at high altitudes.	Birch and sallow; pupates on surface of ground amongst dead leaves.		
Netted Pug	Venosa: var. Fumosa or Nubilata, dark ground, no netted markings; var. Bandæ, central band shewing: var. Ochracea or Orcadensis, Orkneys' light brown form. Meliloti (<i>viciae</i>): ab <i>Comtusa</i> , spots run together forming streaks; ab <i>Sexpunctata</i> , sixth spot; ab <i>Stentzii</i> , red belt on body.	D	p	p	p	i	lo	—	p	p	p	Widely distributed.	Seeds of bladder, and sea campion; earthen cocoon.		
New Forest Burnet	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	New Forest, Hants, only.	Clovers, birds-foot and other trefoils; cocoon very low down on stem of herbage.		
NI (Rare Silver "Y") (Silver "V")	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Very rare in South-western England.	Cabbage, lettuce, turnip, tomato, etc., in con. broccoli, endive; cocoon amongst food-plant.		
Nonconformist	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Very rare in late summer, 4 or 5 insects only, Kent, Surrey, London, and Suffolk.	Bog-myrtle, whortleberry, willow, etc.; pupates under moss surface of ground; (Continental life history shown).		
Northern Arches (Exile)	Lambda (<i>lambda</i>) (<i>zinckenii</i>): ab <i>Somnicula</i> , outer markings absent, typical markings faint	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rare, Shetland Islands; Perthshire, Aberdeen, Inverness, Ross, Isle of Arran, etc., in Scotland.	Stems and roots of grass, feeding, nearly two, or in some cases nearly three, years; pupates in lichens; very difficult to rear.		
Northern Dart (Mountain Drab)	Exulis (<i>maillardii</i>) (<i>diffusa</i>): var. <i>Assimilis</i> , blackish.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Perthshire, and high mountains in Scotland, also Shetland Islands; occurs fairly abundant in alternate years (1914 appears, 1915 not at all, and so on).	Black-crowberry, whortleberry, and red-berry; pupates in moss; pupa found under moss on boulders, high up on mountains; very difficult to rear.		
Northern Drab	Hyperborea (<i>alpina</i>), varied; see remarks in Index, under Mountain Rustic, carnicia.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Found in Southern, as well as Northern, England; also in Scotland.	Sallow; very brittle earthen cocoon; difficult to rear.		
	Opima: var. <i>Brunnea</i> , suffused with dark brown to blackish.	n	p	i	lo	—	—	—	p	p	p	p	p		

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apri	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Northern Eggar (Scotch Eggar) (see Oak Eggar for <i>Quercus</i>)	Cullumne, this varies from <i>Quercus</i> in that the trans- verse pale band always curves slightly <i>outwards</i> near inner margin of fore wings; whereas in <i>Quercus</i> it in- variably turns slightly <i>in- wards</i> or is quite straight; var Olivacea, green tinted; var Olivacea-fasciata, bands green tinted. <i>Sericina</i> (molybdola).	D	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	Found in North Devon and Hants as well as Northern England, and Scotland, also in Wales and Ireland; on moors.	Heather, whitethorn, and ivy, two years circle; larva feeding nineten months; cocoon amongst heather, or on food- plant; (the two years circle is not quite constant, in- stances of one year only occasionally occur).
Northern Footman (Leaden Footman)	Lucerne, very varied; var <i>Renigera</i> , deeply marked.	AD	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	Biting-stonecrop, saxifrage, cowslip, chickweed, dande- lion, etc.; pupates in earth.	Lichens on heather; cocoon amongst food-plant.
Northern Rustic	<i>Populata</i> : ab <i>Musauaria</i> , Northern mountain form, nearly black.		0	0	0	1	1	1	10	0	0	0	0	Rough stony hills and rocky places only, both North and South.	Sallow and whortleberry; co- coon amongst dead leaves on surface of ground.
Northern Spinach			0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Widely distributed in old woods, bogs, and moors; except in South-eastern Eng- land.	Birch; earthen cocoon.
Northern Winter	Boreata: female almost wing- less; pair freely with Winter moth brumata. <i>Dilutata</i> , of "Borkhausen"; ab Christyi, very pale; ab <i>Obscurata</i> , dark unicolorous; ab <i>Melana</i> , blackish; ab <i>Latifasciata</i> , pale ground, with broad central blackish band. <i>Trifolii</i> (<i>chenopodii</i>), vary slightly.		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	1	10	0	Widely distributed North and South.	Oak, elm, whitethorn, etc.; pupates in earth.
November (See Autumnal Moth)	autumnata: re simi- larity of ab <i>autumn- aria</i> , to ab Christyi		0	0	0	0	1	1	1	10	1	10	0	Common; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Goosefoots and orach; pupates in earth.
Nutmeg ✓			p	p	p	p	1	10	1	1	1	1	p	England, Norfolk, Suff- olk and Middlesex; Scotland, Clyde Val- ley; elsewhere scarce; widely distributed but not common.	Willow, birch, alder, black- thorn, holly, oak, etc., hairy cocoon under moss at roots of trees; single brooded only. North imago May-June.
Nut-tree Tussock	Coryli, varied.		p	p	p	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	p		

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	Food-plants and Hunts.
Oleander Hawk	<i>Nerii</i> <i>Subfuscata</i> .	(1) (2)	?	?	1	1	1	pi	1	1	?	?	?	Oleander preferring the flowers; loose cocoon of leaves and earth on surface of ground ; (1) dates of British captures ; (2) life history abroad so far as ascertainable.	
Olive	<i>Eumortalis</i>	0	0	0	1	1	p	1	10	0	0	0	0	Poplar and aspen, between leaves ; very fragile pupa in earth.	
Olive Crescent					i	i								Oak.	
Orache (Wild Arrach)	<i>Atriplicis.</i>	A	p	p	p	p	io	1	1	p	p	p	p	Dock, stinking - goosefoot, spotted - knotweed, etc.; earthen cocoon.	
Orange	<i>Prunaria</i> , typical ground colours : — male, orange ; female, pale ochreous ; ab Corynaria, broad outer marginal bands and basal area, brownish, all wings ab Pickettaria, as "corynaria" except outer margins edged with typical colour ; ab Halidaria, outer margin and basal areas, grey shaded in male, golden-brown in female ; ab Spandler, typical colour without dark freckles ; there are also other named forms.	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	1	Blackthorn, privet, plum, and other trees ; pupates between spun up leaves.	
Orange Footman	<i>Sororcula</i> (auricula), ground colour varies slightly.				p	p	p	1	10	1	1	1	1	East Anglia, Kent to Dorset, also Bucks and Berks ; quenwoods.	
Orange Sallow	<i>Citrago</i> : var Aurantiago, orange red.	A	0	0	—	—	—	rr	rr	rp	lo	0	0	Widely distributed in England, but scarce elsewhere.	
														Lichen on fir, pine, and oak ; cocoon amongst food-plant.	
														Line, larva hides between two leaves spun together during day-time, it goes into cocoon in earth in May, but only turns to pupa in August.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.												GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
Orange Swift (Orange or Evening Swift) (Tawny and Brown Swift)	<i>Sylvina (sylvinus)</i> , varied.	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	-	Well distributed where bracken abounds, and is rather local in Scotland; con- tinues flight before sunset.
Orange-tailed Clear-wing	<i>Andreniformis (allantiformis)</i> .	D	-	-	-	-	-	lo	-	-	-	-	-	In pith of guelder-rose and wayfaring-tree, frass or cap denotes presence of larva which is either a few inches above, or below, the cap covered hole in stem from which moth emerges.
Orange Underwing	Parthenias, considerably varied.	D	p	p	i	lo	i	-	p	p	p	p	p	Catkins and leaves of birch; Scare, except in South- ern and Eastern England where it is locally common. South, and South-west- ern England and Wales: scarce.
Orange Uppering	Croceago: ab Latericolor, dull reddish-brown.	D	-	lo	rr	r	r	rp	i	-	-	-	-	Oak; larva goes into cocoon in earth in May, but only turns to pupa in August.
Pale Brindled Beauty	<i>Pedaria (pilosaria) varied</i> : ab Monacharia, smoky-black with black veins: female wingless.	A	i	ic	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	At first on flowers of black poplar then on leaves; larva goes down into earth in June but only turns to pupa end of August.
Pale-lemon Sallow (Scarce Sallow)	Ocellaris.	A	o	o	i	i	lr	r	rp	i	lo	c	c	Oak, blackthorn, whisthorn, etc.; pupates on, or in, earth.
Pale Mottled Willow	Quadrifasciata (cubicularis), markings vary in density.	A	-	-	-	-	p	i	lo	i	-	-	-	Common.
Pale Oak Beauty	Consortaria: Kent ab Hum- pertii, considerably darker than type.	W	p	p	p	lo	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	Woods of Southern England, local in Lancs.
Pale Oak Eggar	<i>Crataegi</i> : var. Pallida, pale whitish in male, pale buff in female: June forms darker.	O	o	o	i	i	p	p	lo	o	o	o	o	Woodlands, commoner South than North, but widely distri- buted.

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Pale Pinion	<i>Socia (petrificta)</i> : var <i>Rufescens</i> , reddish.	A	i	h	o	-	-	p	i	-	-	-	-	Western England, South Wales, Ireland, scarce elsewhere; not found in Scotland.	Young leaves only, of oak, lime, and privet, if short of food larva will eat through muslin and escape, and are cannibals unless young leaves supplied; earthen cocoon.
Pale Prominent	<i>Palpina</i> : var <i>Lapponica</i> , almost black.	A	p	p	p	lo	i	pi	lo	i	p	p	p	Widely distributed, but nowhere common.	Sallow, poplar, and aspen; pupates in roots of grass; single brooded North imago June.
Pale Shining Brown	<i>Advena</i> , markings and ground colour vary.	A	p	p	p	lo	i	lo	i	p	p	p	p	Southern and Eastern England; Firth, Tay, Clyde, etc.	Knot-grass and various low plants; pupates in earth.
Pale Shoulder	British form, usually summer brood, is var <i>Albicollis</i> of type <i>Lucida</i> (<i>solaris</i>).	A	p	p	p	pi	iol	l	pi	iol	l	p	p	Rare immigrant, doubtful if breeds wild in Britain; 6 or 7 insects, Dover and Brighton.	Field-bindweed in dry places; earthen cocoon: (Continental life history shown but dates of imagines coincide with British captures.
Pale-shouldered Brocade	<i>Thlasiana</i> , markings and ground colour vary.	A	p	p	p	lo	i	lo	i	r	p	p	p	Broom, honeysuckle, etc.; pupates just below surface of earth: sometimes imago August-September.	Broom, honeysuckle, etc.; pupates in earth; single brooded North imago June.
Pale Tussock	<i>Pudibunda</i> , varied.	A	p	p	p	lo	i	lo	i	l	tp	lo	p	Southern England to County Cork; Ireland.	Hop, oak, and chestnut; hairy cocoon amongst the leaves.
Peach Blossom	<i>Batis</i> , blotches vary slightly.	A	p	p	p	lo	i	lo	i	l	tp	lo	p	More or less common throughout Britain.	Bramble only, partially double brooded; pupates amongst leaves, or ruffish, on ground.
Peacock (Moth)	<i>Notata</i> , slightly varied.	A	p	p	p	lo	i	lo	pi	lo	i	p	p	Very local, occurs amongst small birch and heather.	Birch and sallow; pupates in earth; single brooded North imago June.
Pearly Underwing	<i>Saucia</i> : var <i>Margaritosa</i> , margins of fore wings partly suffused with lighter brown.	A	-	-	-	p	i	lo	i	lo	i	lo	i	Breeds in Southern England, but occurs North and East, supplies coming from abroad.	Plantain, dock, and low plants; pupates in earth; reputed to be double brooded imago May-June, moths however are rare here in those months.
Pease Blossom	<i>Delphinii</i> .	A	p	p	p	i	lo	i	lo	i	p	p	p	Flowers and seeds of larkspur; cocoon amongst food-plant roots, or near same.	Very rare, recorded from Windsor and Brighton.

MOTH'S ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.	
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec		
Pink-barred Sallow	Lutea (flavago) (silago); ab Cebrensis, central band red and complete; ab Tornata, band indicated by reddish dots.	o	o	o	i	i	lr	r	rp	i	o	o	o	Common.	At first on catkins and leaves of sallow, after on low plants, also white-thorn; larva goes into cocoon in earth in June, but only turns to pupa end of August.
Plain Clay	Japonica, ground colour and markings vary.	A	-	-	-	-	p	p	i	io	-	-	-	Rare in England, more frequent in Scotch Woods.	Sorrel, cowslip, nettle, etc.; pupates in earth.
Plain Golden Y	Iota: ab Percentageis, "Y" like mark instead of "V"; ab Inscripta "V" absent.	-	1	-	-	1	p	lo	1	-	-	-	-	Widely distributed, frequents flowers.	Dead-nettles, groundsel, white-thorn, plantain, and honeysuckle; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Plain Pug	Subnotata.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	1	p	p	p	p	p	Southern half of England, East Coast to Hartlepool; also in Ireland and Wales.	Flowers and seeds of stinking-goosefoot and orach; earthen cocoon.
Plain Wave	Inconspicuous, lines frequently obscure.	1	1	1	1	lp	lo	1	1	1	1	1	1	Heather, bramble, low shoots of willows, dandelion, etc.; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.	Maple and sycamore; carthamus; poplars; cocoon of decayed wood in crevices of bark; sometimes two years pupa.
Plumed Prominent (Feathered Prominent)	Plumigera (variegata), somewhat varied. Mesaccephala, blackish forms occur.	o	o	o	i	-	p	p	p	i	lo	1	1	Local in English Southern Counties. Widely distributed, but more frequent South.	Maple and sycamore; carthamus; poplars; cocoon of decayed wood in crevices of bark; Lombardy and other poplars, also laurustinus; pupates in earth; partially double brooded in Southern England.
Poplar Hawk	Populi, varied.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	1	1	1	1	1	1	Well spread and is our commonest hawk moth.	Poplars and aspen; pupates on bark of tree simulating latter and making excavation before cocoon; very seldom remains in pupa until second year.
Poplar Kitten	Bifida (hermelinea).	p	p	p	p	i	lo	1	1	1	1	1	1	England and Ireland, but not common.	Black poplar and aspen; larvae tests by day, and forms cocoon, between two leaves.
Poplar Lutesstring	Or: Scottish var Scotica paler; Irish var Gaelica. Pearly white, black luteous strings.	A	p	p	p	p	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Widely distributed, including the Hebrides.	

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR.	APR.	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Portland	Procox.	A	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	-	Coast sand-hills, widely spread.	Fine marine grass, dwarf willow, sallow, and osier; pupates in earth: may be traced by trail made by larva on the sand.
Portland Ribbon Wave	Degeneraria, central band varieties. Gracilis : var Rufescens, redish.	-	-	-	lp	pi	lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	Isle of Portland and Devonshire.	Bramble, knot-grass, lady's-bedstraw, dandelion, etc.; pupates in earth.
Powdered Quaker	Allovenosa (venosa) : var Flavida (ochracea), reddish; var Albida (argentea), silvery-white	A	p	p	p	lo	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed; rare in Scotland.	Willow; cocoon in earth.
Powdered Wainscot	Procellata, markings vary somewhat. Blandata (adequata) : ab Coarctata, band very much narrowed especially towards inner margins. Ligustris, pink also dark areas vary in extent.	D	p	p	p	pi	lo	-	p	p	p	p	p	Cams and Norfolk.	Leaves of common reed, also sallow, and buckthorn; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Pretty Chalk Carpet (Clouded-Chalk Carpet)	Ocellata : ab Coarctata, white ground, central band very slender and sometimes severed.	P	p	p	p	pi	lo	-	p	p	p	p	p	Southern England.	Traveller's-joy; earthen cocon.
Pretty Pinion	Purpuraria.	D	p	p	p	pi	lo	-	p	p	p	p	p	Scotland, very scarce elsewhere.	Flowers and seeds of eyebright; earthen cocoon.
Privet Hawk	Purpuraria.	P	p	p	p	i	lo	-	p	p	p	p	p	England, commonest South; scarce in Scotland.	Privet, ash, lilac, and holly; pupates in earth; sometimes in pupa until second year.
Purple Bar 'Carpet' (Purple-barred Carpet)	Ocellata : ab Coarctata, white ground, central band very slender and sometimes severed.	R	r	r	p	i	lo	-	r	r	r	r	r	Widely distributed, more common in Highlands of Scotland than elsewhere.	Hedge, and lady's, bedstraw; larva spins cocoon amongst stems of food-plant, in September but only changes to pupa in May; sometimes imago Augus.-September.
Purple-barred Yellow (“South,” does not show English name, see Vol. 2, page 142)	Purpuraria.	D	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Two specimens recorded near Perth in 1861.	Oak, blackthorn, and dock; pupates in earth.
Purple-bordered Gold (Purple and Gold) (Golden - bordered Purple)	Munita (australis). very varied. Northern forms occasionally almost entirely purple.	-	-	-	-	-	lp	lo	-	-	-	-	-	Mosses of Norfolk, Hants and Westmoreland, in England; Galway, Kerry, and Mayo, in Ireland.	Flies at sunrise

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Red Carpet	<i>Munitata</i> : var <i>Hethlandica</i> , ochreous ground, reddish band. <i>Rubricosa</i> : var <i>Rufa reddish</i> , no trace grey; var <i>Mucida</i> , dark purplish, slaty grey suffused. <i>Caliginosa</i> .	A	p	p	i	lo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Alpine lady's-mantle, chickweed, groundsel, etc.; pupates in moss.	
Red Chestnut		D	p	p	p	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dock and sallow; pupates in earth.	
Reddish Buff (Dingy Rustic)		A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Low plants in damp meadows, possibly saw-wort for preference; cocoon on surface of ground. Roots of grasses; pupates in earth.	
Reddish Light Arches	Subfuscans.	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hampshire, Dorset, and Isle of Wight.	
Red-green Carpet (Parrot Carpet)		A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Widely distributed in chalky coasts, but only common in Southern England.	
Red-headed Chestnut (Red-headed)		A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Widely distributed in woodlands; except in Northern Scotland.	
Red-line Quaker		A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Immigrant to South Coast, rare; at sallow, catkins, ivy flowers, and sugar.	
Rubricollis.		D & N	p	p	p	lo	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Well distributed, common.	
Red-necked Footman (Black Footman)		A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Large woods in Southern half of England; occurs occasionally elsewhere.	
Red-sword Grass		A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	More plentiful in Scotland and Ireland than in England and Wales.	
Red-tipped Clearwing (Willow Clearwing)	Formicafornius.	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Recorded from many counties, Hants to Yorks inclusive.	
	Vetusta : var <i>Brunnea</i> , inner area red-brown, or blackish-brown.		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Young leaves of oak, dock, and various meadow and marsh plants; cartlins (certain).	
			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	In stems and under bark of osier and willow; pupates in stems or stumps.	

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Red Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Ferrugata</i> , see index (<i>feirugia</i> , of "Haworth"), ab <i>Spadicaria</i> , central band broken up; ab <i>Salicaria</i> , Scottish form, ochreous ground, streaked central band.	p	p	n	io	lp	io	lp	io	lp	lp	lp	p	Local in Northern England, and Scotland; common elsewhere.	Hedge, and lady's bedstraw, ground ivy, chickweed, etc.; pupates in slight web, on, or near food-plant; single brooded North; imago June.
Red Underwing	Nuptia; ab <i>Cerulescens</i> , blue hind wings. <i>Castaneæ</i> (<i>arundinæ</i> , male of some authors).	■	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Southern and Eastern England.	Willows, sallows, and poplars; cocoon between leaves, or in crevice of bark.
Reed Leopard (Reed Moth)	—	o	o	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Cambridgeshire, fen, and Norfolk marshes, formerly Hants, formerly Hunts.	On lower part of stems of common reed, causes reed stems to wither; pupates in reed at base; life circle two years, 21 months as larva.
Reed Tussock	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly Wicken, Burwell, and Yaxley.	Branched bur-reed, common reed, and marsh saw-grass, on the leaves; hairy cooon.
Reed Wainscot (Red Wainscot)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Norfolk, Suffolk, and Sussex.	In stems of bulrush and yellow flag when young, and afterwards on great, and lesser, reed-mace; pupa head upwards just below the emergence hole in stem of reed-mace.
Rest Harrow	—	o	o	o	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Formerly Folkestone.	Rest-harrow; cocoon on surface of earth amongst moss.
Riband Wave	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Withered and dry leaves of dandelion and wood-avens; pupates on surface of earth.	Withered and dry leaves of dandelion and wood-avens; pupates on surface of earth.
Ringed Carpet	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hants, Dorset, Sussex, and Berks; also in Ireland.	Heath and birch; pupates in earth.
Rivulet	Affinitata: ab <i>Unicolorata</i> , smoky ground, band absent; ab <i>Turbaria</i> , basal two-thirds are whitish, instead of smoky brown.	p	p	p	p	p	i	io	—	lp	lp	lp	p	Widely spread, but more frequent South than North.	Seeds of red, and white, camomile; pupates in earth.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS; RANGE, ETC.
Rosy Footman (Red Arches)	Miniatia, ground colour and markings vary.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Lichens of oak, beech, and larch; common amongst ferns.
Rosy Marbled	Venustula.	D & N	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Yellow llossoms of cinquefoil; pupates at roots of short grass.
Rosy Marsh	Subrosea.		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Formerly Whittlesea and Yaxley; extinct.
Rosy Minor	Litterosa (erraticula) (suffruticula) (latruncula), varied.	D & N	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Coasts of Britain, but more local in Scotland than elsewhere.
Rosy Rustic	Micacea, varied.		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Coasts generally, less frequent inland.
Rosy Wave	Emutaria; ab Subroseata, rosy (not pinkish).		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Marshes of Essex and Kentish coasts, also New Forest.
Round-winged Muslin	Senex, markings vary.		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Fens of Eastern England, and marshes of Southern England and Wales.
Royal Mantle	Cucullata (sinuata).	p	?	p	p	p	p	io	-	p	p	p	p	Local in Southern and Eastern England.
Ruby Tiger	Fuliginosa : var. Borealis, almost black wings and body.		1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Well distributed.
Ruddy Carpet (Flame of "South," etc.)	Rubidata, vary slightly.							10	1	1	1	1	1	Southern half of England, and South Wales.
Ruddy High-flyer (Marsh High-flyer)	Ruberata, varied.							10	1	1	1	1	1	Local and uncommon; widely distributed.
Rustic	Taraxaci (blanda), slightly varied, rarely melanistic.	A	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Uncommon except in Southern and Eastern England.

MONTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	GENERAL RANGE, ETC.												FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING LARVAE.		
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC			
Rustic Shoulder-knot	Basilinea, ground colour sometimes greyish suffused.	A	i	i	p	p	lo	i	i	i	i	i	i	Dry, or withered, plants; larva probably imported from Continent in tansy, etc.	At first on grains of growing and harvested wheat, after hibernation grasses and various low plants; pupates in earth.	
Rusty Wave (London Wave)	Herbaria.		i	i	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	i	i	i	Very rare and only recorded from London.		
Sallow	Fulvago (cerago) (icterita): ab Flavescens, markings absent except dot; ab Aurantia, orange tinted, markings well defined; ab Imperfata, orange-yellow, marking faint.	o	o	o	lr	r	rp	lo	o	o	Common, except in Northern Scotland where it is scarce.				Catkins of sallow, then low plants; in con. white-thorn; larva goes into cocoon in earth during May, but only turns to pupa a short time before insect emerges. Larvae are very pugnacious and must have fresh food after leaving catkins.	
Sallow Kitten	Furcula.	p	p	p	pl	lo	l	i	p	p	Not common, but widely spread.				Sallow and willow; cocoon on branch, or trunk, simulating surroundings; very occasionally remains in pupa until second year.	
Sand Dart	Ripæ, very varied: var Des-sili, rich reddish.	r	r	r	r	pi	lo	l	lr	r	Sandy sea shores, more local in Scotland and Ireland than elsewhere.				Saltwort, sea-holly, hounds-tongue, sea-rocket, etc.; in com. sliced carrots; lime bottom of cage with hard clay soil pressed tight, then covered with four or five inches of sand; larva goes down in September but only changes to pupa in June; dark Lancashire coast form; dark Lan-	
Sandy Carpet (Sandy Rivulet)	Flavofasciata (decolorata), vary in size, colour and markings.	p	p	p	p	p	lo	l	i	p	Widely distributed but more or less common locally.				wort; feeds at base and roots.	In flowers of red, and white, campion; earthen cocoon.

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Satellite	Satellitia, varied : var Brunnnea, dull-brown, indistinctly marked, spots rather obscured; sometimes dots are white and spots yellow, or vice versa.	i	19	h	1	1	p	p	p	pi	i	i	C o m m o n generally.	Cannibal. Oak, beech, elm, etc., then low plants; pupates in earth; larva is bare, rich, velvety-brown, with three more or less obscure paler lines on back, central line least distinct; line along spiracles white but frequently broken up into white spots, head bright-brown deepening to black-brown about jaws; very active and can run either backwards or forwards.	
Satin Beauty (Satin Carpet of "South," etc., name allied to discriminant from Satin Carpet, fluctuosa).	Abietaria (ribearia) (ericaria), very varied: sooty-black forms occur in Surrey, etc., amongst firs and yews.	A	1	1	1	1	1p	io	1	1	1	1	Sussex to Cornwall thence to Gloucester, inclusive.	Between leaves of birch; pupates amongst leaves on tree or ground.	
Satin Carpet (see Satin Beauty for abietaria)	Fluctuosa.	A	p	p	p	p	19	1	1	1	p	p	Hants to Suffolk inclusive; Worcester, Hereford, and Yorks; rare in Ireland.	Chickweed, knot-grass, dandelion, etc.; earthen cocoon; in con. by forcing imagines can be obtained in September.	
Satin Wave	Subericata : var Mancuniana, Lancs and Yorks form, yellow tinted, lines distinct, dusky dots on outer margin.	A	1	1	1	p	1	lo	1	1	1	1	Widely distributed but local; in Scotland is confined to the Solway district.	Flowers of black-knapweed, mouse-ear hawkweed, devil's-bit scabious, etc.; earthen cocoon.	
Satyr Pug (Beech Pug) (includes Guenée's <i>P. pernotata</i>)	Satyrata : ab Callunaria, moorland form, browner; Shetlands' var Curzonii, very plain markings: ab Pernotata (cauchyata), pale brownish.	A	p	p	p	i	10	1	1	1p	p	p	Widely spread, heaths, moors and woodlands.	Cumberland and north thereof.	
Saxon (Northern Brocade)	Rectilinea, varied.	A	r	r	r	p	10	1	-	r	r	r	Well distributed; except in the Shetland, and Orkney, islands.	Hazel, privet, oak, and various trees; pupates under moss at root of tree.	
Scalloped Hazel	Bidentata, varied: ab nigra, black, occurs in Lancs, Yorks, Cheshire, etc.: sparsely scaled almost transparent forms have been bred in confinement.		p	p	p	i	io	1	1	1	p	p			

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Scalloped Hook-tip (Hook-tip)	<i>Lacertinaria (lacertula) : var Scincula, very dark.</i>	p p p p p i pi lo i p p p p Birch ; cocoon in partially rolled up leaf of food-plant; single brood only North June : larva by day is exposed on top of leaf.												
Scalloped Oak	<i>Elinguiaria, varied : ab Trapezaria, pale, outer marginal dots absent.</i>	o o i i p pi lo o o o o o Honey-suckle, whitehorn, blackthorn, etc.; cocoon on surface of earth.												
Scallop Shell	<i>Undulata, waved lines vary.</i>	p p p p p i lo i p p p p Sallow and whortleberry, spins tip of shoots together; very fragile earthen cocoon.												
Scarce Black Arches (Scarce Arches)	<i>Centonalis (terugula), very varied.</i>	i i i p i lo i i i i i i Blossoms of clovers, and bird's-foot-trefoil; cocoon amongst food-plant.												
Scarce Blackneck (New Blackneck)	<i>Cracæ : var Plumbea, darker, bluish-grey mixed with chocolate, hind wings brownish grey. Arnigera, vary in ground colour and markings.</i>	A o o o i lp i lo o o o o Wood-vetch; cocoon on surface of earth.												
Scarce Bordered Straw (Rare Bordered Sallow)		i lo - h - - - - - - - - Wild mignonette, tomato, fruit, etc.; pupates in earth.												
Scarce Burnished Brass	<i>Chrysom (ochracea), spot some times golden-green.</i>	D & N i - - - - - - - - - - Hemp-agrimony; cocoon on underside of leaf.												
Scarce Chocolate-tip	<i>Anachoreta, slight variation in ground colour.</i>	p p p p lo i pi lo i p p p Poplar and sallow; cocoon between leaves spun together; in con. Imago Sept.-Oct.												
Scarce Dagger	<i>Auricoma.</i>	p p p i lo i p lo i p p p Oak, bramble, whortleberry, birch, etc.; cocoon on underside of leaf on food-plant.												
Scarce Footman	<i>Complana, hind wings sometimes yellowish.</i>	i i i i i i lo i i i i i On lichens of blackthorn and fir; cocoon amongst food-plant.												
Scarce Forester	<i>Globulariaæ, Golden sheen on some specimens.</i>	D i i i i pi lo i i i i i Leaves of black knap-weed; cocoon at base of food-plant.												
Scarce Hook-tip	<i>Harpagula (sicula).</i>	p p p p lo i p p p p p p Small leaved lime only; cocoon between leaves of food-plant.												

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NO	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Scarce Marbled (“Grey Marbled”) (“South,” vol. 2, page 56)	Paula.	D												Cudweed (<i>Gnaphalium</i>) in the stems; pupates amongst roots.	
Scarce Merveille du Jour (Scarce Marvel) Jour	Orion (or <i>alpinum</i> , of “Osbeck,” 1778; “South,” vol. 1, page 190); var. <i>Ranica</i> , only slightly black spotted. Carmelita.	p	p	p	p	lo	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Oak; pupates in earth but cocoon is made of gnawed bark, or rotten wood.	
Scarce Prominent	Extensaria.	p	p	p	p	pi	lo	1	p	p	p	p	p	Birch; pupates in earth; sometimes in pupa until second year.	
Scarce Pug	Bicolorana (<i>queretana</i>) (<i>prasina</i>).	p	p	p	p	i	lo	1	1	p	p	p	p	Sea wormwood, in con. old-man; earthen cocoon; often several larvæ on one plant.	
Scarce Silver Lines (Scarce Green Silver Lines)	Interrogationis; ab Rosea, rose tinted.	D	1	1	1	pi	lo	1	1	1	1	1	1	On moorlands; but not in Southern half of England or Wales, occurs in Ireland; frequently rests on birch stumps.	
Scarce Silver Y (Northern Silver Y)	Certata.	p	p	p	i	lo	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Not northwards of Yorks; most frequent in Eastern Counties.	
Scarce Tissue	Aurantiaria, slightly varied; female almost wingless.	o	o	o	1	1	1	p	p	1	io	o	o	Birch, oak, hornbeam, white-thorn, etc.; pupates on, or in, earth.	
Scarce Umber	Gonostigma; female wingless and never wanders laying eggs on old cocoon.	D	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Rose, sallow, bramble, hazel, oak, etc.; hairy cocoon amongst leaves, or in crevices.	
Scarce Vapourer	Dominula: var. <i>Rossica</i> , yellow hind wings; var. <i>Bithynica</i> , spots on fore wings yellow; sometimes hind wings and body almost black, approaching var <i>Persona</i> .	D	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Stinging-nettle, bramble, blackthorn, and various low plants; cocoon on ground.	
Scarlet Tiger														Marshy ground in Southern England and parts of Mid-eastern Counties.	

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Scorched Carpet	Adustata, varied.	p	p	p	i	io	i	pi	io	i	p	p	p	Common South less so Northern England ; local in Wales, Scotland, and Ireland.	Spindle-tree ; earthen cocoon ; single brood North imago June.
Scorched Wing (Scorched Underwing)	Dolabratia.	p	p	p	p	la	i	i	i	i	p	p	p	Southern England to Yorkshire, also in Wales, and Ireland.	Oak and birch ; cocoon under moss on tree trunks.
Scotch Annulet	Myrtillata (opertia) typical fuscous grey form; var Obfuscata (obfuscata) ashy grey.	i	i	i	i	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Scotland, including some of the Western Islands.	Vetch, needle-whin, dyer- greenweed, salad-burnet, rock-rose, etc.; carthen cocoon.
Scotch (or Mountain) Burnet	Exulans (subochracea) (vana- dis), pink colouration varies in density.	D	i	i	i	lp	lo	i	i	i	i	i	i	Aberdeenshire only, Braemar mountains.	Mossy-cypsel, moss-campion, dutch-clover, bird's-foot- trefoil, etc.; cocoon on stem of low plant.
September Thorn	Erosaria, somewhat varied.	o	o	o	o	1	1	pi	lo	o	o	o	o	Southern England and Wales ; gets rarer to Southern Scotland.	Oak, birch, etc.; pupates in flimsy web in fork of branch.
Seraphim	Halterata (hexapterata) : ab Zonata, ochreous tinted, basal bands and outer mar- gin blackish, cross lines absent from central area.	p	p	p	pi	lo	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	South, West, Midlands, and Northern England ; South Wales ; Northern half of Scotland, rare in Ireland.	Aspen, poplar, and sallow ; earthen cocoon.
Setaceous Hebrew Character	C-nigrum, spring insects larger than autumn.	A	i	i	lp	lo	1	lp	pi	lo	i	i	i	Common almost every- where.	Dock, plantain, chickweed, etc.; pupates in earth; single brood North imago June-July.
Shaded Broad-bar (Small Mallow)	Limitata (mensuraria), colour varies.	D	i	i	i	1	1	lp	i	lo	i	i	i	Generally distributed.	Grasses, clovers, etc.; carthen cocoon.
Shaded Pug (Speckled Pug)	Scabiosata (piperata) (subura- brata).	v	p	p	p	p	lp	lo	1	1	p	p	p	Southern half of Eng- land and Wales, commonest on the coasts; also Nor- thern England into Scotland; East Coast of Ireland.	Petals of field-seabious, rough hawk-bit, hawks-beard, etc.; earthen cocoon.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Shark (Common Shark)	Umbratrica, ground colour and markings vary.	p	p	p	p	io	i	-	-	p	p	p	p	Commonest South, but spreads to the Orkneys.	Flowers and leaves of sow-thistle and mouse-ear-hawkweed; pupates in earth.
Sharp-tangled Carpet (White Stripe)	Unangulata (annulata), somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	i	io	i	-	p	p	p	p	More frequent South than Northern England and Wales; local in Ireland.	Chickweed; cocoon on, or in, earth.
Sharp-tangled Peacock (Scarce Peacock)	Alternata.	p	p	p	p	io	lp	io	i	p	p	p	p	Southern and Eastern Counties also Westmoreland in England; Glamorgan in Wales.	Sallow; pupates in earth.
Shears (Grey Shears)	Dentina, varied.	A	p	p	p	io	i	-	-	p	p	p	p	Well distributed.	Knot-grass, dandelion, and low plants; pupates in earth.
Shore Wainscot	Littoralis.	A	i	i	i	lp	pi	io	i	-	-	-	-	Marram, mat-grass and baltic sea-reed, in con. sedges; pupates at roots of food-plant which should be in sand.	Marram, mat-grass and baltic sea-reed, in con. sedges; pupates at roots of food-plant which should be in sand.
Short-dloaked	Cueullatella, ab Fuliginalis, smoky-bluish, base and obscure central line darker.	-	-	-	-	lp	io	-	-	-	-	-	-	Common in Southern half of England; scarcer elsewhere.	Blackthorn and plum, larva hibernates in August commencing to feed again in May; cocoon on stem or twig of food-plant.
Shoulder Stripe (Shoulder Stripe Carpet)	Badiata, varied.	p	p	i	io	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common, except in Northern Scotland.	Wild-rose; earthen cocoon.
Shoulder-striped Wainscot	Comma, vary in colour and markings.	A	i	i	lp	p	io	i	i	i	i	i	i	Well distributed; except in Northern half of Scotland, where it is rare.	Cocks-foot grass, sorrel, and various grasses, on the leaves, or blades, larva is very ravenous; pupa, which is easily broken, close to food-plant roots, in silken cocoon.
Shuttle-shaped Dart	Puta, varied.	A	i	i	i	p	p	i	lo	i	i	i	i	Marshy ground, commonest in Southern England; rare elsewhere.	Dandelion, lettuce, knot-grass, etc.; in con. put sand in large pot and lay lettuce leaves and slices from root end of carrot on top, larvae feed continuously, some to January, others until May; pupates in sand.

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Silky Wahnsot	<i>Macrima (ulvae) : var Bipunctata, stigmata black and conspicuous; var Wismaniensis, full length central black streak; var Nigrostrata, finely streaked with black; var Nigrocostata, front margin broadly black.</i>	A	-	-	-	p	pl	lo	lo	lo	lo	-	-	Norfolk, Cambs, and Essex, in thick reed beds.	Hides in stems of reeds by day, feeds at night on larvae and pupae of other reed insects, also on leaves of common reed, in fact will eat almost anything; pupates in hollow reed stem; Cannibal.
Silky Wave	<i>Hossericata (dilutaria of "Hubner" ?).</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	-	Rare, Gloucester, Dorset, Berks, Bucks, and Norfolk.	Rock-rose; in con. withered leaves of knot-grass and dandelion; cocoon on surface of earth.
Silver Barred	<i>Argentula (olivana) (bankiana), varied.</i>	D	p	p	p	io	-	lp	p	p	p	p	p	Fens of Cambs, and bogs of Killarney.	Smooth stalked meadow-grass, reed meadow, and other grasses; cocoon on surface of ground.
Silver Cloud	<i>Conspicillaris, varied: ab Melaleuca, inner marginal area whitish.</i>	A	p	p	pl	lo	-	p	p	p	p	p	p	Very rare, Kent, Surrey, Suffolk, Gloucester, Somerset, Worcester, Hereford and South Wales.	Bird's-foot-trefoil, chiefly on the flowers; pupates in ground in a small easily broken earthen cocoon.
Silver-ground Carpet	<i>Montanata varied: ab Shetlandica, suffused ochreous-brown ground, central band grey-brown; occasionally central band absent. Uncula (uncula) (uncula), vary slightly.</i>	A	-	-	-	lp	i	lo	i	lo	i	-	-	Common.	Primrose, etc.; earthen con.
Silver Hook	<i>Celerio.</i>	D	p	p	p	pi	lo	-	-	p	p	p	p	Local in fens, marshes, and bogs.	Sedge and coarse grasses; pupates in slight web amongst grass or moss.
Silver-striped Hawk (Vine Hawk)	<i>Gamma, varied.</i>	D & N	-	-	-	lp	i	lo	i	lp	p	p	p	Rare, probably an immigrant to Britain.	Lady's-bedstraw and grape-vine; pupates in earth; insect sometimes emerges in September or October.
Silver Y	<i>Tincta, ground colour varies.</i>	A	-	-	-	lp	i	lo	i	lp	-	-	-	Common; insect is on the wing until October.	Stinging-nettle and various low plants; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Silvery Arches														Local in woods, but of wide distribution.	Honeysuckle and birch; pupates in earth.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Ap	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Single Dotted Wave	<i>Dimidiata</i> (<i>scutulata</i>), some- what varied.	-	-	-	-	pi	lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	Beaked-parsley, burnet-saxi- frage, and various dead or withered leaves, in con- wilted dandelion leaves; cocoon amongst rubbish on surface of ground.	
Six-belted Clearwing	<i>Ichneumoniformis</i> .	D	-	-	-	lp	1	lo	-	-	-	-	-	On roots of settewort, bird's- foot-trefoil, and kidney- vein; pupates on roots of food-plant	
Six-spot Burnet	<i>Filipendulae</i> : ab <i>Cytisi</i> , spots united forming three blotches; ab <i>Ramburi</i> , same as <i>Cytisi</i> but spots dull scarlet; ab <i>Conjuncta</i> , all spots form large blotch; ab <i>Aurantia</i> , orange markings instead of crimson; ab <i>Flava</i> , or <i>Ceri-</i> <i>nus</i> , as before but yellow; ab <i>Chrysanthemi</i> , spots and hind wings, dark brown; ab <i>Hippocrepidis</i> (or <i>tutti</i>), sixth (also generally third) spot divided by nervule, hind wings have broadish border ("South" expresses opinion latter is a hybrid); true pairings of <i>Hippocrepidis</i> occur.	D	-	-	-	lp	pi	lo	-	-	-	-	Common on chalk downs, and rough hills, inland; chalk and sand hills on the coast.		
Do.	do.	-	-	-	-	lp	1	-	-	-	-	-	In meadows, range not yet ascertained, but probably extensive; York, Hunts, Sur- rey, etc.; imago occurs less commonly in July.		
Six-striped Rustic	<i>A</i>	-	-	-	-	pi	lo	-	-	-	-	-	Well spread, except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Dock, plantain, etc.; pupates in earth.	
Slender Brindle (<i>Slender Clouded</i> <i>Brindle</i>)	<i>Scolopacina</i> , varied.	A	-	-	-	1	pi	lo	-	-	-	-	Very local in woods of England.	Leaves and lower parts of stems of couch-grass, and other coarse grasses, also wood-rushes; pupates in earth.	
Slender Pug	<i>Tenuiata</i> : var <i>Cineræ</i> , large Moray form, grey.	o	o	o	o	p	1	lo	o	o	o	o	o	Fens and marshes.	Sallow catkins; earthen co- coon at roots of grass or moss.

Moths. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, &c.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Slender Scotch Burnet (Scotch Burnet of "W. E. Kirby")	Achilleæ ("South," vol. 2, page 335, plate 1).	D	1	1	1	lp	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Oban, Argyllshire, in Scotland.	Sainfoin, etc.; cocoon on stem of low plant. Abroad eats <i>Astragalus glycyphollos</i> , and <i>Coronilla varia</i> . In con. traveller's-joy; earthen cocoon.
Slender-striped Rufous (Slender-stripped Carpet)	Lapidata ("South" vol. 2, page 255, Plate 102.)		o	o	1	1	1	p	1	10	o	o	o	Rough hilly pastures of Scotland; Antrim, Donegal, Sligo, Mayo, Galway, and Lime- rick in Ireland; quickly damaged and females scarce.	
Sloe Carpet	Pictaria.		p	p	10	1	1	p	p	p	p	p	p	Blackthorn; earthen cocoon.	
Small Angle Shades	Incipara, pinkish tinted forms occur.	A	11	p	p	p	1	10	1	1	p	p	p	Bracken and ferns (destructive to latter and feeds at night); very brittle earthen cocoon; sometimes imago in Septem- ber.	
Small Argent and Sable	Tristata, varied: Northern specimens often grey-brown ground; occasionally markings black.	D	11	p	p	pi	10	1	1	1	p	p	p	Heath-hedgerow and hedge- bedstraw; cocoon on sur- face of earth; sometimes imago in autumn.	
Small Autumnal Carpet (Autumnal)	Filiogrammaria, varied: some- times referred to as var. of Autumnal Moth, autumnata.		o	1	1	1	p	p	i	1	o	o	o	Not found in Southern or Eastern England, otherwise widely dis- tributed on moors.	
Small Black Arches	Strigula, slightly varied.		1	1	1	lp	1	1	1c	1	1	1	1	Heather and white-thorn; earthen cocoon.	Oak; cocoon on twigs of food- plant.
Small Blood-vein	Imitaria, ground colour and line varies.		1	1	1	1	1	1	10	1	1	1	1	Sorrel, privet, etc.; cocoon on food-plant.	
Small Brindled Beauty (Lesser Brindled Beauty)	Hispida, varied: female wingless.		p	i	10	1	1	lp	11	p	p	p	p	Oak and white-thorn; pupates very deeply in ground near roots of trees; larvæ do best if given a concrete floor to pupate on (or very hardly pressed down clay founda- tion), with lighter soil above.	

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Small Chocolate-tip (Uniform Rustic)	<i>Pigra (reclusa) (anastomosis),</i> ground colour varies.	p p p p p p p p p p p p p p	Dwarf-silky and other willows; also poplars and sallows; cocoon amongst leaves of food-plant; single brooded only in Scotland; insect rarely taken but larvae are often found.											
Small Clouded Brindle (Uniform Rustic)	Unanimis, varied.		Ribbon and other grasses; earthen cocoon or under bark											
Small Dark Yellow Underwing (Dark Yellow Underwing)	<i>Cordigera : var. Ethiops or</i> <i>Sutlusa, suffused with black,</i> <i>darkest at base; var. Vari-</i> <i>bat, ashy cross band be-</i> <i>tween central area.</i> <i>Areuosa (minima, female); var.</i> <i>Morriossi, whiter.</i> <i>Vingularia (incanaria), varied.</i>	A	Widely distributed in fens, bogs, and marshes.											
Small Dotted Buff (Dotted Buff)	Lanestrus.	D	In stems of tussock-grass; pu- pates in stems.											
Small Dusty Wave (Dusky Cream Wave)	Porcellus.		Withered dandelion leaves; cocoon on surface of earth;											
Small Eggar	Vernaria (lucidata).	A	single brooded North imago June.											
Small Elephant Hawk	Crepuscularia (biundularia), variegate; ab Nigra, black with white subterminal. Grisealis (memoralis).	A	Blackthorn, whitethorn, and elm, larva in colonies in web until nearly full grown; very hard cocoon on the ground; sometimes in pupa two to seven years.											
Small Emerald (Dartford Emerald)	Bisetata : ab Fimbriolata, broad outer border on all wings, divided by whitish waved line.	p p p p p p p p p p p p p p	Lady's, and hedge, bedstraw; network cocoon mixed with food-plant on surface of earth.											
Small Engrailed ("South," includes under Engrailed)		p i io i pi io p p p p p p	Traveller's-joy; pupae amongst leaves: the eggs of this have a scented odour.											
Small Fan-foot (Lesser Fan-foot)		p p p p p p p p p p p p p	Birch and larch; pupates in earth: single brooded North imago April-May.											
Small Fan-footed Wave (Fan-footed Wave)		i i i p i io i i i i i i i	Oak; narrow cocoon amongst dead leaves, etc.											
														Withered and rotten dandilion leaves; cocoon on surface of earth.
														Northern Scotland.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.												GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
Small Grass Emerald	<i>Viridata</i> : ab <i>Mathewi</i> , all wings orange dusted.	p	p	p	i	lo	-	-	-	p	p	p	p	Heaths and mosses ; very local in Hants, Dorset, Devon, Norfolk, Westmorland, and Cumberland. Scarce, Staffs, North Devon, and near Shiffield.
Small Lappet	<i>Ilicifolia</i> .	p	p	p	pi	lo	i	i	lp	p	p	p	p	Shallow and whortleberry; coon on leaves of food-plant.
Small Marbled	<i>Parva</i> .	D	p	p	p	i	lo	i	lp	p	p	p	p	Immigrant, very rare. Flowers of <i>Inula montana</i> (continental life history); doubtful if breeds in Britain.
Small Mottled Willow	<i>Exigua</i> .	A	-	-	-	lo	i	lp	lo	i	pi	-	-	Rest-harrow, in con. knot-grass; pupates in earth.
Small Phoenix	<i>Silacea</i> : ab <i>Insulata</i> , whitish lines divide band into three or four parts.	p	p	p	lo	lp	lo	i	lp	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed in Woods.
Small Purple Barred	<i>Viridata</i> : var <i>Enea</i> , purplish bands ; var <i>Fusca</i> , uniform dingy brown tint.	D	p	p	p	pi	lo	i	i	lp	p	p	p	Well spread ; except in extreme Northern Scotland.
Small Quaker	<i>Pulverulenta</i> (<i>cruda</i>), var <i>Nana</i> . Pale grey.	p	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common ; local in Ireland ; not found in extreme Northern Scotland.
Small Ranunculus	<i>Chrysazona (dysodea)</i> , slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	pi	i	lp	p	p	p	p	p	South-eastern quarter of England.
Small Rivulet	<i>Alchemillata</i> , very little variation.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	i	i	lp	p	p	p	Widely distributed ; except in extreme Northern Scotland.
Small Rufous)- (Wainscot)	Rufa, very varied.	i	i	i	i	lp	i	lo	i	lo	i	i	i	In lower part of stems of shining fruited jointed-rush, feeds in several stems after hibernation turning them yellow and withered ; pupates low down in the stem of food-plant.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Small Scallop	Emarginata.	-	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	-	-	-	Rare North, commoner South.	
Small Seraphim	Sexalisata (sexalata), somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	lo	-	l	-	p	p	p	p	Withered leaves of field-bind- weed and bedstraw; cocoon amongst rubbish on surface of ground.	
Small Square Spot	Rubi (bella), somewhat varied, first brood larger than second.	A	1	1	1	p	lo	l	pi	lo	1	1	1	Local in England, Wales, and Ireland.	
Small Wainscot	Fulva, very varied and many named forms.		0	0	0	0	1	1	lo	0	0	0	0	Common almost every- where.	Dandelion, grass, dock, etc.; pupates in earth; single brooded North imago July.
Small Waved Umber	Vitalbata, markings vary.		p	p	p	pi	lo	1	pi	ol	1	p	p	Inside lower white part of flower stem of sedges; only slight blackish colour, masked by bottom of leaves, denotes presence of larva; pupates in stem of food- plant, or wanders into other plants to do so.	
Small White Wave	Candidata, waved lines vary.		p	p	p	1	lo	1	1	1	p	p	p	In woods; common South, less so North.	Traveller's joy; cocoon in earth.
Small Yellow Under-wing	Tenebrata (arbuti), varieg.	D	p	p	p	pi	lo	-	p	p	p	p	p	Inside lower white part of flower stem of sedges; only slight blackish colour, masked by bottom of leaves, denotes presence of larva; pupates in stem of food- plant, or wanders into other plants to do so.	Hornbeam, birch, etc.; earthen cocoon; sometimes second generation imago August-September. Blossoms and seeds of mouse- ear chickweed; pupates on surface of ground.
Small Yellow Wave (Yellow Wave)	Luteata, waved lines vary.		p	p	p	pi	lo	-	1	1	p	p	p	Maple (South), alder (North); earthen cocoon.	
Smoky Wainscot	Impura: var. Punctina, red- dish fore wings, with some- times row of black dots on outer margin.	A	-	-	1	1	p	pi	lo	1	1	1	1	Sedge, common reed, hairy and field wood-rush, etc., on the leaves; pupates in the ground.	
Smoky Wave	Fumata.		-	-	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	Whortleberry, sallow, and heather; earthen cocoon.	

Moths, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.
Snout (Large Snout)	Proboscidalis, ground colour white dots and markings, vary. Straminea; var. Rufolinea, fore wings reddish-ochreous, rays whitish, reddish shade under median nervure; var. Nigrostriata, fore wings thickly dusted with black.	o	o	1	—	pi	lo	o	o	o	o	o	o	Common almost everywhere.
Southern Wainscot (Streaked Wainscot)	A	1	1	1	—	pi	i	lo	1	1	1	1	1	Marshes and fens from Lincoln to Kent inclusive; Sussex, Devon, and Cornwall; also in Ireland.
Speckled Beauty	Angularia (viduaria).	1	1	—	—	lp	lo	1	1	1	1	1	1	Formerly Brighton and Lyndhurst, moth used to rest by day amongst oak branches very high up, possibly extinct.
Speckled Footman	Cibrum (cribalaria), very varied. D & N	1	1	—	—	pi	lo	1	1	1	1	1	1	Very local on heaths in Hants and Dorset.
Speckled Yellow (Speckled Wood) (includes Pinion-spotted Yellow)	D	p	p	p	i	lo	1	1	1	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed, but more plentiful South; flies during sunshine in woods.
Spectacle (Light Spectacle)	A	p	p	p	p	1	lo	1	1	1	p	p	p	More or less common throughout the British Isles.
Spinach	A	o	o	1	1	p	lo	o	o	o	o	o	o	Well spread in England, local in Wales and Scotland.
Spotted Clover (Rare Marbled Clover)	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Immigrant only and does not breed wild in Britain; eleven specimens noted.
Spotted Sulphur	D & N	p	p	p	to	—	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Local in Norfolk and Cambs.
Sprawler		o	o	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Not common, but widely distributed in England.

Stinging nettle; silken cocoon amongst leaves; double brood in hot years. Leaves of common reed and coarse grasses growing together in damp places; favours larger reed beds and dykes rather than the more open fen; cocoon amongst the leaves, or in hollow reed stem, but sometimes in moss. Lichens of oak and birch; pupates amongst lichens.

Lichens on heather, in con. dandelion, lettuce, grass, and groundsel mixed; cocoon amongst tufts of grass. Dead-nettle wood-sage, hedge-wound-wort, wood-beetony, and other low plants; earthen cocoon.

Stinging-nettle; pupates in slight web amongst litter on ground. Current leaves; pupates on surface of earth; larva on underside of leaf by day Field wormwood; pupates in earth; double brood; on the Continent imago June, and August.

Field bind-weed; tough coon on surface of ground; sometimes imagi in August-September

Blackthorn, elm, and oak; pupates very deeply in earth; difficult to rear. Cannibal.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dic	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Spring Usher	Leucophanaria, very varied; ab Marmorinaria, base and outer margin blackish, ab Menuria, black : female wingless.	p	i	lo	i	i	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Common in England, spreads through Southern half of Scotland, local in Wales, doubtful if found in Ireland.	Oak; cocoon on surface of earth.
Square Hawk	Euphorbia	p	p	p	p	lo	i	1	p	p	p	p	p	Rare immigrant to Southern and Eastern England.	Cypress-spurge and sea-spurge; pupates in earth; imagines and larva have been found.
Square Spot	Consonaria, varied: in West Kent a smoky-black form occurs, the only light markings being a short streak centre of fore wings, and two lines through all wings.	p	p	p	i	lo	i	1	p	p	p	p	p	Local in woods of Southern half of England, Wales, and Ireland.	Oak and beech; pupates under moss, and at root of tree.
Square-spotted Dart	Obelisca, varied.	A	i	i	-	-	1	p	lo	1	1	1	1	Rocky or hilly coasts; uncommon, but widely spread. Abundant almos t everywhere.	Rock-rose and beetstraw; pupates in sand.
Square-spotted Rustic	Xanthographa, there are many named vars.	A	i	i	-	-	r	r	p	lo	1	1	1	Grass; pupates in earth.	
Square-spotted Clay	Stigmatica (rhomboidæ), ground colour varies.	A	i	i	-	-	p	i	lo	1	1	1	1	Dock, chickweed, primrose, and various plants; pupates in earth.	
Tar-wort	Asteris.	p	p	p	i	lo	1	p	p	1	1	1	1	Flowers and leaves of golden rod, and sea star-wort earthen cocoon.	
Tout Dart	Obscura (ravida), ground colour and markings vary slightly.	A	i	i	-	-	lp	p.	i	lo	1	1	1	Hides at roots of thistle and dandelion, eats large leaves of latter; pupates in earth.	
Tranger	Peregrina.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Goosefoots and salt-wort pupates on surface of earth (Continental life history shown).	
Straw Belle	Gilvaria, slightly varied.													Yarrow, wild carrot, etc. pupates in flimsy web amongst food-plant.	
Straw Dart														Local in Kent, Sussex, Surrey, Devon, Suffolk, Cheshire, odder elsewhere in England; scarce in Ireland.	

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr.	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Straw Dot	<i>Sericalis</i> , ground colour and markings vary.	-	-	-	lp	pl	lo	l	-	-	-	-	-	Commonest South, scarce thence into Scotland; common in Ireland.	Wood false brome-grass, in con. red canary-grass or ribbon grass; pupa attached by tail and silken girdle.
Straw Underwing	<i>Matura</i> (<i>cynthia</i>), slightly varied.	A	l	l	p	l	lo	l	l	l	l	l	l	Widely distributed; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Grasses; pupates in earth.
Streak	<i>Spartiata</i> , slightly varied.	o	o	l	l	l	p	l	io	o	o	o	o	Well spread where food-plant is common.	Broom; pupates in earth.
Streamer	<i>Nigrofascaria</i> (<i>derivata</i>). ground colour varies.	p	p	l	lo	l	l	p	p	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed; except in Ireland, where it is local.	Rose and honeysuckle; pupates in earth.
Striped Hawk	<i>Livornica</i> (<i>lineata</i>).	p	p	p	pi	lo	l	l	p	p	p	p	p	Outdoor grape-vine, fuchsia, and dock; pupates in earth; sometimes in August-September.	Outdoor grape-vine, fuchsia, and dock; pupates in earth; sometimes in August-September.
Striped Lycnitis (<i>Lycnitis Shark</i>)	<i>Lychnitis</i> .	p	p	p	l	l	l	l	p	p	p	p	p	Local in Hants, Surrey, Sussex, Oxford, Glosier, Norfolk, and Suffolk.	Flowers and seed-pods of dark, and white, mullein; cocoon on surface of ground.
Striped Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Salicata</i> : ab <i>Unicolorata</i> , dark suffused; intermediate forms occur.	r	r	r	p	pi	lo	l	lr	r	r	r	r	Bedstraws, in con. woodruff; larva makes cocoon amongst spun up leaves in September, but only changes to pupa in May.	North Wales; local in Ireland; also in Devon.
Striped Wainscot	<i>Impudens</i> (<i>pudorina</i>), somewhat varied.	A	l	l	lp	pi	lo	l	-	-	-	-	-	Bogs, fens and marshes, of England, Wales, and Ireland.	Leaves of common reed; pupates in the ground.
Sub-angled Wave (<i>Streaked Wave</i>)	<i>Surigilaria</i> (<i>prataria</i>), ground and markings vary.	l	l	l	l	l	lp	l	l	l	l	l	l	Rare, Kent and Sussex coasts.	Traveller's-joy; earthen coon.
Suspected	<i>Suspecta</i> : ab <i>Nigrescens</i> , blackish red; ab <i>Rufa</i> , bright red, few lines, stigmata distinct; var. <i>Congener</i> , fore wings pale reddish-grey, with inner and outer marginal areas ochreous: there are other named forms.	o	o	o	o	l	lp	p	lo	o	o	o	o	Moors and mosses, of England, Scotland, and Ireland; common in Yorkshire.	Birch; earthen coon.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Sussex Wainscot (not shewn by "South") (see Brown veined Wainscot for var arundineta)	Neurica, of "Hubner" (edel- stein) this is quite distinct from var. arundineta (the neurica of most authors ex- cept "Hubner"), the insect is more slender than arundi- neta, is quite plain on the underside and has a white thoracic crest; in arundineta the reniform, and the lunules on hind wings shew on under- side; larva of arundineta has a pinkish tinge on the back which Neurica "Hub- ner" has not; produces a melanic form var. fusca.	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	In thick reed beds of Sussex.	
Swallow Prominent														Poplar, alder, and willow; earthen cocoon about an inch in ground; single brooded North imago June. Ivy, privet, etc.; cocoon on underside of twig, or leaf, suspended by silken threads.	
Swallow-tailed (Moth)														Bogmyrtle, sallow, heather, etc.; cocoon on side of stone wall, etc.	
Sweet Gale														Young leaves of oak, dock, and various plants; pupates on surface of ground.	
Sword Grass														Gloster to Norfolk in- clusive, thence South- wards; C o's., Galway, Cork, and Fermanagh, in Ire- land.	
Sycamore (Sycamore Tussock)														Young leaves of oak, dock, and various plants; pupates on surface of ground.	

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Tamarisk Pug ("South," does not show English name)	<i>Stevensata (ultimaria) (Anglia-</i> cata of "Herrich Schaeffer") "South," vol. 2, page 249. refers to this as possible var. of Juniper Pug, sobrinata.	o o o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Isle of Wight and Kent.	Tamarisk; carthen cocoon, or in web amongst stalks of food-plant.	
Tawny-barred Angle	Liturata, varied : ab Negroful- vata, sooty-brown ground.	p p p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Widely spread ; except in Northern Scot- land.	Larch and Scots-pine ; pupates in earth : sometimes imago September.	
Tawny Pinion	Scenibrunnea.	i	io	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	h	Worcester to Hunts, thence Southwards ; local in South Wales, and Ireland.	Young leaves of ash and privet; earthen cocoon ; larva very much like Clouded Drab ; incerta, but is more greenish tinged, whereas incerta is whitish.	
Tawny Shears (includes Pod Lover)	Carpophaga : var Ochracea, pale - ochreous - brown ; Irish and Isle of Man var Capsophila, grey colour, no ochreous tint) ; there are many other forms.	p p p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Widely distributed, but apparently is very rare beyond the Scot- ish Southern coun- ties.	Flowers and seeds of bladder- campion, and sea-campion ; pupates in earth ; reputed double brooded in favour- able years.	
Tawny Speckled Pug (Tawny Speck)	Subfulvata : ab Oxydata, darker.	p p p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	p	Well spread in England and Wales, Southern two-thirds of Scot- land ; East and South Coasts of Ire- land.	Yarrow ; in con. tansy and flowers of chrysanthemum ; carthen cocoon.	
Tawny Wave	Rubiginata (rubricata), varied.	i	-	-	-	-	-	pi	o	o	o	o	o	Trefoils and knot-grass ; earthen cocoon ; sometimes double brooded larva June- July, imagines early August.	Odd larva reputed to have been beaten from aspen, poplar, alder, and hazel ; co- coons in earth ; (Continental life history shewn) : aspen is the only food-plant on which a British larva was successfully reared and this was in Essex, 1842.
Three Humped (Dark Prominent)	Phœbe (late tritophus tritophus or trilophus) ; (see Large Dark Prominent for Tritophus).	p p p	p	p	p	p	p	o	o	o	o	o	Very rare ; singly only- larva. Devon, Essex, Gloster and London ; Imago, Suffolk, and Renfrew, Scotland.	-	

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Thrift Clearwing	<i>Muscadiformis (philanthiformis).</i>	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Insect visits wild-thyme flowers on rocky coasts.	Roots of sea-pink; pupa encased with silk, at crown of food-plant.
Thyme Pug (Ribbed Pug) (Wild Thyme Pug)	<i>Distinctaria (constrictata).</i>	p	p	p	p	i	io	—	—	p	p	p	p	Southern and Western England; Wales, Western Scotland, and Hebrides; Irish coasts.	Flowers of wild-thyme, in con. marjoram; earthen cocoon.
Tissue	Dubitata: ab Cinereata, small pale greyish form, cross lines fewer, rosy tint indistinct. Luminata, slightly varied.	p	p	p	p	i	io	h	—	—	—	—	—	Widely distributed in England, Wales, and Ireland; scarce in Southern Scotland.	Buckthorn, fastens leaves together; earthen cocoon.
Toadflax Pug (Beautiful Pug)		p	p	p	i	io	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Most frequent in Southern England, but extends North to Durham; occurs in Wales.	Seeds of yellow toad-flax, in con. flowers of snap-dragon; earthen cocoon: often in pupa two years.
Transparent Burnet (Irish Burnet)	Purpuralis (<i>pillosella</i>) (<i>minos</i>): ab Obscura, spots and hind wings blackish suffused: ab Lutescens, yellow instead of crimson: ab Interrupia, widely apart red blotches; ab Nubigena, reddish suffused, smaller.	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Trefoils, vetch, wild-thyme, and burnet-saxifrage; cocoon on surface of ground.	Trefoils, vetch, wild-thyme, and burnet-saxifrage; cocoon on surface of ground.
Treble-bar (Slender Treble-bar)	Plagiata, varied, second brood smaller.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Well spread on chalky hills, and sand hills.	Saint John's-wort; slight cocoon on surface of ground; single brooded North imago end of July.
Treble Brown Spot	Trigeminata, somewhat varied in markings.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Withered leaves of dandelion and low plants, in con. knot-grass; earthen cocoon.	Local, Suffolk to Dorset, inclusive; thence into Worcester.
Treble Lines	Trigrammica (trilinea), several named vars.	A	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Leaves and stems of plantain; larva buries in earth to pupate.	Manchester, two only in 1859, ? accidentally imported.
Tree-Michen Beauty (Lichen Beauty)	Alga.	H	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Lichens on trees.	

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
Triangle	<i>Asella (asellus) (cruciata)</i> : ab Nigra, blackish-brown male; ab Flavescens, varying yellow-brown to ochreous-yellow female. <i>Ditrapezium</i> , varied.	D	r	r	r	rp	p	i	o	i	lr	r	Very local in Bucks, Essex, Hants, and Devon.	Oak and beech; larva makes a cocoon on twig, or leaf, in October, but only turns to pupa end of May.	
Triple-spotted Clay	<i>A</i>	i	i	-	-	p	io	i	-	-	i	i	England, Southern Counties, and Norfolk; rare in the other Countries.	Birch and bramble, in con. also add dock, whitethorn, and sallow; pupates in earth.	
Triple-spotted Pug	<i>Trisignaria (trisignata).</i>	p	p	p	p	i	lo	-	-	p	l	p	Flowers and seeds of wild angelica and cow-parsnip; earthen cocoon.	Flowers and seeds of wild angelica and cow-parsnip; earthen cocoon.	
True Lover's Knot (Lover's Knot)	<i>DNA</i>	i	i	-	p	l	io	i	-	-	i	r	Lancs., Yorks., Derby, Lester, Warwick, Worcester, Devon, Dorset, Surrey, and Sussex; local in Scotland and Ireland. Heaths and moors generally.	Heather and fine grasses; pupates on surface of ground or under moss on boulders.	
Turnip (Common Dart)	<i>Strigula (porphyrea), varied; large and bright forms occur on the Scottish moors.</i>	r	r	r	p	io	i	-	-	-	i	r	Common almost everywhere.	Roots of, and inside, turnip, etc.; pupates in earth; sometimes imago in autumn.	
Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Didymata</i> : North moorlands ab Nigra, blackish; ab Ochroleucata, uniform grey-brown, with white sub-marginal line. <i>Munda</i> : var <i>Pallida</i> , pale greyish; var <i>Geminatus</i> , extra spots above and below ordinary spots; var <i>Immaculata</i> , spots absent.	o	o	o	l p	i	lo	c	o	o	o	o	Generally common.	Rough-chervil, wood-anemone, etc.; earthen cocoon.	
Twin-spotted Quaker	<i>Geminipuncta</i> : var <i>Nigrivaria</i> , blackish; var <i>Unipuncta</i> , upper dot, tiny, or absent; var <i>Obsoleta</i> , both dots absent.	p	p	i	lo	-	-	p	p	p	p	p	Woodlands of England and Wales; Southern Scotland locally; more frequent Northern than Southern Ireland.	Oak and sallow; cocoon in earth; Cannibal larva, pale brown body, red-brown head, loth covered with tiny darker freckles, broad side; stripe whitish edged on side, whitish line with thin black edging on back.	
Twin-spotted Wainscot		o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	o	Marshes of Cambs., Suffolk, Essex, Sussex, Isle of Wight, Hants, Wilts, and Somerset.	Pupates low down inside stem in which last feeding, or enters an old reed, always head upwards, sometimes several in one reed.	

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.												GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.
		Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	
Uncertain (White-line Rustic)	Alsines, somewhat varied.	—	—	—	p	io	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dock, sorrel, chickweed, plantain, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Union Rustic	Pabularicula (connexa), sometimes brown tinted.	0	0	0	—	—	lp	—	lo	0	0	0	0	Rare in woods of South Yorks; also Clyde, and Tay districts.
V. (moth)	Wauaria (wavaria) (wavaria); ab Vau-nigraria, suffused with smoky; ab Fuscaria, blackish-brown suffused. Valerianata (viminata), slightly varied.	0	0	1	—	lp	—	lo	0	0	0	0	0	Scarc in Ireland, otherwise common.
Valerian Pug		p	p	p	—	io	—	—	p	p	p	p	p	Local in fens and marshes of England, Wales, and Ireland.
Vapourer ✓ (Common Vapourer)	Antiqua (antiquus); Northern form darker; female wingless.	D	0	0	0	—	lp	lp	io	0	0	0	0	Widely distributed; but least common in Ireland.
Varied Coronet (Shears)	Compta	p	p	p	pi	io	—	p	p	p	p	p	p	Two only in Ireland 1866.
Vestal (Belle)	Sacra: ab Labda, stripe crimson; ab Atrifasciaria, stripe blackish; ab Sanguiaria, ground colour pinkish.	D & N	—	—	pi	io	—	pi	io	—	—	—	—	Occasionally taken in the Isle of Wight, Southern England, Essex, and Lancs; also Perthshire in Scotland.
Vine's Rustic (Ambiguos)	Ambigua, ground colour and markings vary in shade.	A	—	—	r	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Heather and clover; cocoon between stems of food-plant; unknown if single brooded North but probably so if breeding at all, the Southern English climate is however too rigorous for this species in a general way.
Viper's Bugloss (Marbled Shears)	Irregularis (echii).	p	p	p	p	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Dock, groundsel, and low plants; pupates in earth; in con. imago end of year. Seed pods of Spanish-catchfly; in con. flowers and seeds of ragged robin; pupates in earth.
														Coasts of Kent, Sussex, and Cornwall.
														Norfolk and Suffolk.

MOTHS. ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apl	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
V* Pug (Coronet Pug)	Coronata ('ata).	p	p	p	io	i	lp	lo	i	p	p	p	p	First brood on flowers of blackthorn and whitehorn, second brood on flowers of traveller's joy, hemp-agimony, and blackberry; earthen cocoon; single brooded only. North imago June.	Knotted-figwort; earthen cocoon.
Water Betony (Betony Shark)	Scrophulariae.	p	p	p	pl	lo	l	p	lp	lo	i	p	p	Southern half of England and Wales, has occurred in Yorks; also Roxburgh, Scotland; well spread in Ireland.	Goose-grass and other bed-straws; pupates amongst leaves of food-plant.
Water Carpet	Suffumata: ¹ ab Piceata, very dark ground; ab Porritta, very pale ground, central band and basal patch black.	p	p	p	i	lo	l	p	p	p	p	p	p	Local, but widely distributed, except in extreme Northern Scotland; frequents hedges where food-plants are plentiful. Marshes of Norfolk, Cambbs, Kent, Sussex, Lanes, and Pembroke.	Water-mint, water-dock, yellow-flag, etc., by side of ditches and wet places; hairy cocoon on ground.
Water Ermine	Urticae (papryata), occasionally extra black spots.	p	p	p	p	io	l	-	p	p	p	p	p	London district principally, but one also in Gloucestershire.	Clumps of black fungus (muscinedine) growing on rotten wood in damp cellars and buildings; larva is sooty black, orange coloured raised dots which emit long hairs; probably escapes observation and may repay search in April or early May.
Waved Black Carpet (Black Heath Moth)	Fuliginaria (carbonaria). D	-	-	-	lp	i	lo	l	-	-	-	-	-	Damp woods of England, Wales, and Ireland.	Alder; earthen cocoon.
Waved Umber	Restacea (sylvata): ab Goodwini, all wings powdered dusky-brown; ab Intermedia, between testacea and goodwini. Abruptaria: ab Brunneata, strongly coloured female; ab Fuscata, sooty-brown, paler centre; ab Unicolor, all sooty-brown.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	l	p	p	p	p	p	More or less common in England and Wales.	Lilac and privet; very neat cocoon on stem of food-plant.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.												GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	
		JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC		
Weaver's Wave (Greening's Wave) (Capper's Acidalia) (Allied Wave)	Contiguaria (obtusata), vary considerably, especially in ground colour.	—	—	—	—	pi	lo	—	—	—	—	—	—	North Wales only.	Heather and black-crowberry, in con. chickweed and knot-grass; earthen cocoon; not difficult to rear, or to continue breeding.
Webb's Wainscot (Iris Wainscot) (Bur-feed Wainscot)	Sparganii, vary very much in ground colour, dots also vary.	o	o	o	—	—	—	p	lo	o	o	o	o	Kent, Suffolk, and South Devon, in England; Cork, in Ireland; very local.	Inside lower portions of leaves and stems of yellow-flag, branched bur-reed, and bulrush, when young; afterwards on great, and lesser, red-mace; pupates usually in stem of second food-plant, but sometimes in flower stems of yellow-flag, or bur-reed; pupa is always head upwards.
Welsh Clearwing	Scoliatiformis.	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	North Wales; Rannoch, and Sutherland, in Scotland; Killarney, and Kenmare, in Ireland; Cheshire, Wilts, and Hereford, in England.	In bark next to wood of birch; pupates in solid wood; two years circle.
Welsh Wave (Cambric Wave)	Cambrica (cambricaria), varied, York form occurs, dark suffused, markings obscured, veins blackish.	p	p	p	p	p	lo	—	—	—	—	—	—	Hilly places where food-plant is common in the British Isles.	Mountain-ash; earthen cocon.
White-barred Clearwing	Sphexiformis (sphexiformis).	D	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Rare in Sussex, Hants, Staffs, Lanes, Yorks, Hereford, and oddly elsewhere in England.	Stems of alder and birch; cocon under skin of stem at the end of burrow; three years circle.
White Colon	Albicolon.	A	p	p	p	i	lo	—	p	p	p	p	p	Only found in sandy localities.	Base and roots of toad-rush, in con. plantain, filaree, dandelion, etc; pupates in sand.
White Ermine (Great Ermine) (Large Ermine)	Menthastri, spots and ground colour varies; var. Walkeri, broad-veined black markings; forms with smoky fore wings occur in Scotland.	p	p	p	p	i	lo	—	p	p	p	p	p	Common almost everywhere.	Dock, rhubarb, and various low plants; hairy cocoon on surface of ground; (common in gardens) occasionally double brooded in nature and con. image Aug.-Sept.

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
White-line Dart (includes Streaked Dart)	Triticum, very varied : var. Aquilina, larger and broader.	A	I	I	I	I	P	P	Io	I	I	I	I	Widely distributed on sandy coasts.	Grasses, bedstraw, yarrow, etc., at roots ; in con., clover and narrow leaved plantain ; pupates in ground.
White-line Snout (White Streak)	Trenialis (albitravigalis), varied.		P	P	P	P	I	Io	I	P	P	P	P	Southern half of England and Wales ; also Cheshire and Yorks.	Probably withering flowers of heather and wild-thyme.
White-marked (White Letter)	Leucographa, very varied.	A	P	I	Io	-	I	P	P	P	P	P	P	South and North, in England ; scarce in Midlands, but has occurred in Bucks, Suffolk, and Hereford.	Plantain ; earthen cocoon.
White-pinion Spotted (White-pinion Wave)	Bimaculata (taminata), markings vary.		P	P	P	I	Io	I	P	P	P	P	P	Southern half of England ; Lancashire, Westmoreland and Cumberland, rare in Wales.	Wild cherry and blackthorn ; earthen cocoon.
White-point (White Dot)	Albipuncta ("South," vol. I, page 312, plate 149, wrongly indexed).	A	I	I	Ip	P	P	P	Io	-	I	I	I	Isle of Wight and South Coast ; rare.	Grasses ; pupates on the ground : probably fresh immigrations, every few years, keep this going on the South Coast.
White Prominent	Bicoloria (bicolor) (bicolora).	P	P	P	Io	I	I	I	P	P	P	P	P	Probably immigrant only, in Britain ; rare.	Birch ; cocoon between leaves.
White Satin (Satin)	Salicis.	I	I	I	I	P	Io	I	I	I	I	I	I	More or less common in Scotland and Ireland.	Poplar, sallow, and willow, larva hatches at once, feeds for about a month, then hibernates until May ; hairy cocoon amongst leaves.
White-speck (American Wainscot)	Unipuncta (extranea).													Rare immigrant to South and Southwest coasts of England, Wales, and Ireland : taken on sallow catkins in Spring, and at sugar in Autumn.	Grasses, and plants of growing corn ; pupates on, or near, surface of ground : larva are very destructive in America, but not yet seen in Britain ; imago taken August 1912 deposited few unfertilized ova within 14 days.

MOTH, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No.	Dec	GEOGRAPHICAL RANGE, Etc.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HABITS.
White-spot Coronet (Beautiful Coronet)	<i>Albinacula</i> .	A	p	p	p	p	i	io	l	p	p	p	p	Coasts of Kent and South Devon.	Seeds of Nottingham-catchfly and campions; pupates in earth.
White-spotted Pinion	Difiniis, only slightly varied.	A	o	o	o	l	l	p	i	io	o	o	o	Well spread through England, and Wales, as far North as Yorks.	Elm; cocoon on trunk, or between two leaves: larva is very similar to Dun-bar, trapezina, but head is narrower and flatter and it is not a cannibal; rests under leaf by day.
White-spotted Pug (Speckled Pug)	Albipunctata : ab Angelicata, black spots and veins on blackish ground, no white spots.	p	p	p	i	io	l	l	p	p	p	p	p	England and Wales; Southern Scotland to Aberdeen; Sligo and Cork in Ireland.	Flowers and seeds of wild angelica and cow-parsnip; earthen cocoon.
White Beauty	Genmaria : var Rhomboidaria, or Pertumaria, smoky, or dark, slaty-grey : ab Con-sobrinaria, ochreous tinged: in North Kent an unicolorous black form occurs.	i	i	-	-	p	i	io	l	-	-	-	-	Common almost everywhere.	Whitethorn, ivy, privet, yew, etc.; slender, cocoon amongst rubbish on ground: sometimes second generation in September.
Winter (moth) ("South," vol. 2, page 157)	Brunata; female wingless: larvae from Cumberland feeding on sweet-gale, produced in January, 1882, small purplish-brown insects, which were named Myricaria, but are believed to be referable to aberrations of the "Winter," or "Northern Winter," Moth. Frequently pair with Northern Winter, boreata.	o	o	o	o	l	p	p	p	i	i	i	i	Trees generally and very destructive to the foliage; earthen cocoon.	
Wood Carpet	Rivata, slightly varied.	A	p	p	p	i	io	-	-	-	-	p	p	More frequent than North of England and Wales; rare in Scotland and Ireland.	Hedge-bed straw; cocoon on surface of earth.

MOths, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
Wood Tiger	Plantaginis, varied; male var Hospita, ground colour white.	D	I	I	I	pl	io	I	I	I	I	I	I	Widely distributed in clearings of woods.	Plantain and forget-me-not; hairy cocoon underside of leaf; partially double brooded especially in con. imago August.
Wormwood	Absinthii, somewhat varied.	p	p	p	p	io	I	p	p	p	p	p	p	Coasts of South-west England; Suffolk, Wales, and Ireland.	Flowers and seeds of common wormwood. earthen cocoon.
Wormwood Pug	Absinthiata, varied.	p	p	p	i	io	I	lp	p	p	p	p	p	Widely spread; except in extreme Northern Scotland.	Flowers of common-wormwood, rawwort, golden-rod, etc.; earthen cocoon.
Yellow-barred Brindle (Brindle-barred Yellow)	Viretata, very varied.	p	p	p	i	io	I	p	p	p	p	p	p	Local, but widely spread in England, Wales, and Ireland; rare in Scotland.	Flowers and leaves of privet; coconoon between spun up leaves; double brooded in a few sheltered Southern places, imago August-September.
Yellow Belle	Ochrearia (citraria), bands occasionally absent.	D	I	I	lp	i	io	lp	i	io	I	I	I	Southern and Eastern coasts of England.	Wild-carrot, plantain, hawk-beard, etc., in con. knot-grass; coconoon amongst leaves of food-plant.
Yellow Horned	Flavicornis: Scottish var Scotica, larger, no green, and deeply marked	A	H	p	io	I	I	p	p	p	p	p	p	Rare in Ireland; but well distributed in Great Britain.	Turned over leaf of birch; pupates under moss, etc., on surface of ground; sometimes two seasons in pupa.
Yellow-legged Clearwing (Yellow * belted Clearwing)	Vespiiformis (asiliformis) (cynipitornis).	D	I	I	I	lp	i	io	I	I	I	I	I	Southern half of England, also Yorks,	Under bark of oak trees; pupates in solid wood.
Yellow-line Quaker	Macilentia (flavilinea): ab Obsoleta, black-spot absent; ab Straminea, pale yellowish brown ground, lower half of reniform black; ab Obsoleta-straminea, pale yellowish brown ground, black spot absent.	A	o	o	o	I	p	p	i	o	o	o	o	At first on beech and oak, afterwards on whitethorn and low plants; very fragile cocoon in ground.	

MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mr	Apr	My	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	No	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND PUPARING HABITS.
Yellow-ringed Carpet	British form is var <i>Obscurata</i> of type <i>Flavincinctata</i> (<i>ruficinctata</i>). <i>Bilineata</i> : ab <i>Infuscata</i> , central cross lines suffused with black, or dark brown ; Hebrides and Shetlands' var <i>Atlantica</i> , smaller and darker; ab <i>Hibernica</i> , brownish ground, central cross lines broad and deeper brown : ab <i>Isolata</i> , basal half all brown, remainder of fore wings lighter brown ground, hind wings pale brown ground. <i>Similis</i> (<i>auriflava</i>), black spots vary occasionally.	A	-	-	-	p	lo	-	-	-	-	-	Rare in England ; local in Ireland ; Scotland, Clydesdale, Perthshire, northwards, Hebrides, and Orkney.	Flowers of white meadow, and mossy, saxifrage ; also living-stemmed ; earthen cocoon : in con. two broods can be reared imago May and August.	
Yellow Shell (Shell)	 <i>Yellow-tail</i> (Gold-tail)	A	-	-	-	lp	-	lo	-	-	-	-	Common everywhere alongside hedges.	Grasses and low plants earthen cocoon.	
														Stinging larva ; whitedthorn, apple, oak, etc. ; hairy cocoon amongst food-plant.	
														Wormwood ; earthen cocoon	
														Devonshire ; immigrant ; may possibly be discovered in other counties.	
														Shoreham, Sussex 1875 ; Corfe Castle, Dorset, 1892 ; immigrant.	

The following moths taken in Britain have not yet received English names, but as further captures are probable, it is considered desirable to include.
FIRST NAMES ARE GENERIC,
OTHERS SPECIFIC.
Cucullia, artemisia (*abrotani*), the orbicular and reniform stigmata are fairly clear, but are devoid of the black dots, which are so very distinct in the Wormwood Shark ; ("South," vol. 2, page 43, plate 16).
Catocala, electa, very similar to Red Underwing ; ("South" vol. 2, page 79, plate 31).

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MOTHS, ENGLISH NAMES.	SCIENTIFIC NAMES, TYPE AND VARIETIES.	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	GENERAL REMARKS, RANGE, ETC.	FOOD-PLANTS AND REARING HINTS.
	Eupithecia, tamarisciata : ("South," vol. 2, page 247, has slight reference to this under "Ash Pug," fraxinata). Nymphasia, zollilikoferi, ("South," vol. 1, page 279, plate 153).													Insects reared from larva obtained in 1905 from tamarisk in Cornwall.	Tamarisk.

SYSTEMATIC ARRANGEMENT.

* Names shown (*) denote that they may possibly take the place of the name now used. As an instance:—No. 203, *lutarella* (**pygmæola*) ; this indicates that *pygmæola* may supersede *lutarella*.

As a ready means of reference, five columns have been used, and remarks pertaining to each are appended, viz. :—

COLUMN NO. 1 contains consecutive numbers and these are allocated to the primary English names in the Index.

Its full use is illustrated as follows:—Assumably “hera” is in mind and its position, generic, and family names are required. Turn to the alphabetical Index; “hera” is referred to the “Jersey Tiger.” Now turn to “Jersey Tiger,” this refers to “185”; reverting to the Systematic Arrangement, follow the numbers until “185” is reached. It will be noticed that “Jersey Tiger” is shown, but in the place of “hera,” “quadri-punctaria” appears as the specific name; this means that “hera” is obsolete. “Callimorpha” is the generic name, and although shown by “South” as belonging to the sub-family “Arctinæ,” of family “Arctiidæ,” it must not be overlooked that (**Hypsidæ*) appears; the asterisk implies that this has been referred to, and may possibly be placed in, the family “Hypsidæ.” (If “Kirby’s” arrangement is referred to, it will be seen that “185” is placed in the family Arctiidæ and no sub-family used).

COLUMN No. 2 contains the Family and Sub-Family Names.

Names and numbers, without brackets, are those used by R. South, F.E.S.

Names and numbers, with brackets, usually those used by W. E. Kirby, M.D.

(The two latest works, with coloured illustrations, are by the above authors).

To denote clearly how these names have been applied is not an easy matter; but it is hoped that the lists setting out separately the arrangement of families and sub-families, and the placing of consecutive numbers after each name, may compensate for the shortcomings of the column.

NOTE.—The allocation must be treated as approximate to a slight extent, as there are both butterflies and moths included herein which are not mentioned by either author.

COLUMN NO. 3 Contains the Generic names, and these are practically after South. Many other names are bracketed with them, the majority being obsolete; but a few may possibly be found to be priorital. The position, however, embracing as it does the world's lepidoptera, is too problematical for any general indication to be made.

COLUMN NO. 4 contains the Specific names, and except where later information has necessitated alterations, they are primarily the same as South's. If the latter's works have been referred to, by means of the English name, and failure to find same has resulted, refer to the Index and Treatise of this work, when the explanation will be forthcoming.

When two or more names occur in this column (except those marked with an asterisk, the explanation of which appears previously), the following illustrations indicate what is intended, viz :—

No. 114, *phœbe* (*tritophus*) ; *phœbe* is correct, *tritophus* is obsolete, for the Three Humped Prominent.

No. 115, *tritophus* (*torva*) ; *tritophus* is correct, *torva* is obsolete, for the Large Dark Prominent.

No. 471, *furcifera* var *suffusa* ; denotes that the true type does not occur in Britain.

No. 679, *bifasciata*, and var *unifasciata* ; denotes that both type and variety occur in Britain. For some time these were treated as distinct species.

No. 303, *carpophaga*, Tawny Shears, and var *capsophila*, Pod Lover. *Carpophaga* is typical; var *capsophila* has been treated as a distinct species by some authors.

COLUMN NO. 5. The primary English names shown in the Treatise in alphabetical order, are repeated in this column. In addition a few names are also included which do not appear in the Treatise, but are disposed of in the Index with a slight remark against the English name.

The names of a few prominent varieties, which have been deposed from specific rank, are connected.

It will be noticed that 84 Butterflies are shown in the following list; this is owing to the inclusion of the "Reputed British" species. For what are accepted as British, see the Treatise. A similar remark is applicable to the Moths.

ORDER LEPIDOPTERA.

SUB-ORDER RHOPALOCERA (BUTTERFLIES).

Arrangement of Families adopted by Richard South, F.E.S., in his "Butterflies of the British Isles."

Arrangement adopted by W. Egmont Kirby, M.D., in his "Butterflies and Moths of the United Kingdom."

Family 1	Papilionidæ	(1—12)	Family 1	Papilionidæ	1—2
sub-family 1	Papilioninæ	1—2	"	Pieridæ	3—12
" , "	Pierinæ	3—12	"	Equitidæ	13
" , 2	Equitidæ, of W. F. Kirby, (13)	{ (not included by W. F. Kirby)	"	Danaidæ	36
sub-family 1	Parnassiinæ	13	"	Nymphalidæ	14—35
Nymphalidæ	(14—48)	(South)	"	Satyridæ	37—48
sub-family 1	Apaturinæ	14	"	Erycinidæ	74
" , "	Nymphalinæ	15—35	"	Lycenidæ	49—73
" , "	Danainæ	36	"	Hesperiidæ	75—84
" , "	Satyrinæ	37—48			
" , 4	Lycenidæ	(49—73)			
sub-family 1	Lyceninæ	49—73			
" , 5	Lemoniidæ	(74)			
sub-family 1	Nemeobiinæ	74			
" , 6	Hesperiidæ	(75—84)			
sub-family 1	Hesperiinæ	75—78			
" , "	Pamphilinæ	79—84			

The following transposition of numbers to names may be of assistance for reference:—

1—2	Papilionidæ, 3—12 Pieridæ, 13 Equitidæ, 14—35 Nymphalidæ, 36 Danaidæ, 37—48 Satyridæ, 49—73 Lycenidæ, 75—84 Hesperiidæ.	125
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SUB-ORDER RHOPALOCERA (Butterflies).

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
1	Papilionidae 1-12 (1-2)	Papilio	machaon	Swallow-tail ✓
2	1-2 sub Papilioninæ	Iphiclides (Papilio)	podalirius	Scarce Swallow-tail
3	3-12 sub Pierinæ	Aporia	crategi	Black-veined White
4	(Pieridæ 3-12)	Pieris	brassica	Large White ✓
5		"	rapæ	Small White ✓
6		"	napi	Green-veined White ✓
7		"	daphidice	Bath White
8		"	cardamines	Orange-tip ✓
9	Euchloë (Anthocharis)	sinapis	Wood White	
10	Leucophasia (Leptosia) (Leptidia)	hyale (kirbyi)	Pale Clouded Yellow ✓	
11	Colias (Euryimus)	edusa (hyale)	Clouded Yellow ✓	
12	" " Gonopteryx (Colias) (Rhodocera)	ramni	Brimstone ✓	
13	Parnassius (Doritis)	apollo	Apollo, The ✓	
14	Equitidæ 13	iris	Purple Emperor ✓	
15	13 sub Parnassiniæ	sibylla (*camilla)	White Admiral ✓	
16	Nymphalidæ 14-48	c-album	Comma, The	
17	(Nymphalidae 14-35)	polychloros	Large Tortoiseshell ✓	
18	Apatura	urticæ	Small Tortoiseshell ✓	
19	Limenitis	io	Peacock ✓	
20	Polygonia (Grapta) (Vanessa)	antiopa	Camberwell Beauty ✓	
21	Vanessa (Eugonia)	cardui	Painted Lady ✓	
22	(Aglais)	virginensis (huntera)	American Painted Lady	
23	"	atalanta	Red Admiral ✓	
24	"	paphia	Silver-washed Fritillary ✓	
25	"	adippe	High Brown Fritillary	
26	"	niobe	Niobe Fritillary	
27	"	aglaja	Dark Green Fritillary	
28	"	lathonia	Queen of Spain Fritillary	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
29		<i>Argynnis</i> (Brenthis)	cuphrosyn-	Pearl-bordered Fritillary ✓
30		"	scelene-	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary
31		"	dia	Weaver's Fritillary
32		<i>Melitaea</i>	athalia	Heath Fritillary
33		"	cinxia	Glanville Fritillary
34		"	aurinia	Marsh Fritillary
35		"	didyma	Twin-spot Fritillary
36	36 sub <i>Danaidæ</i> (Danaidæ 36)	<i>Anosia</i> (Papilio) (Danaus)	plexippus (*menippe)	Milkweed
37	37-48 sub <i>Satyrinæ</i> (Satyridæ 37-48)	<i>Melanargia</i>	galatæa (*galatæa)	Marbled White ✓
38		<i>Erebia</i> (Melampias)	epiphron and var cassiope	Small Mountain Ringlet
39		"	aethiops	Scotch Argus
40		"	ligea	Arran Brown
41		"	semene	Grayling
42		<i>Satyrus</i> (Hipparchia)	egeria (*egeria) var egeria's	Speckled Wood ✓
43		<i>Pararge</i> (Satyrus) (Pyrraga)	megera	Wall ✓
44		"	ianira (*janira) (*jurtina)	Meadow Brown ✓
45		<i>Hipparchia</i>	tithonus	Gatekeeper
46		"	hyperanthus	Ringlet ✓
47		<i>Lyphon</i> (*tiphon)		Large Heath ✓
48		<i>pamphilus</i>		Small Heath ✓
49	49-73	<i>Zephyrus</i> (Thecla)	betulae	Brown Hairstreak
50	49-73 sub <i>Lycæninae</i>	"	quercus	Purple Hairstreak
51		<i>Thecla</i>	pruni	Black Hairstreak
52		"	w-album	White Letter Hairstreak
53		"	spini	Pale Brown Hairstreak
54		"	ilicis	
55			rubi	Green Hairstreak
56			dispar	Large Copper
57			hippotoë	Purple Edged Copper
58		"	virgaureæ	Scarce Copper
59		"	gordius	
60		"	circe (dorilis)	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERAL NAMES.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
61		Chrysophanus (Polyommatus) (Lycaena)	rutila	Dark Underwing Copper
62		"	phlaeas	Small Copper ✓
63		Lampides (Polyommatus) (Lycaena)	bäcticus	Long-tailed Blue
64		Cupido (Polyommatus) (Lycaena)	argiades	Short-tailed Blue
65		Lycaena (Polyommatus) (Plebius)	argus (ægion)	Silver-studded Blue
66		"	astrache (*alexis)	Brown Argus
67		Lycena (Polyommatus) (Plebius)	and var. salmacis	Castle Eden Argus
68		"	icarus	Scotch Brown Argus
69		"	corydon	Common Blue ✓
70		Cyaniris (Polyommatus) (Lycaena)	bellargus (*theitis)	Chalk Hill Blue ✓
71		Zizera (Polyommatus) (Lycaena)	argiolus	Adonis Blue
72		Nomiades (Polyommatus) (Lycaena)	minima	Holly Blue ✓
73		"	semiargus	Small Blue
74	74 sub Nemeobinae	"	arión	Mazarine Blue ✓
75	Hesperiidae 75-84 (75-84)	Nemesis	lucina	Large Blue ✓
76	75-78 sub Hesperiidae	Hesperia	malvae	Duke of Burgundy
77		"	alveus	Grizzled Skipper ✓
78		Thanaos (Nisoniades) (Hesperia)	carthami	Dingy Skipper ✓
79	79-84 sub Pamphilinae	Adopaea (Pamphila) (Hesperia)	tages	Small Skipper
80		"	thaumas	Essex Skipper
81		"	lineola	Lulworth Skipper
82		"	acteon	Silver-spotted Skipper ✓
83		Augiaedes (Pamphila) (Hesperia)	comma	Large Skipper ✓
	(Erynnis)	Augiaedes (Pamphila) (Hesperia)	sylvanus	Chequered Skipper
	(Erynnis)	Carterocephalus (Pamphila) (Hesperia)		Palæmon

SUB-ORDER HETEROCEERA (MOTHS).

Arrangement of Families advocated by Richard South, F.E.S. in his
"Moths of the British Isles".

Arrangement adopted by W. Egmont Kirby, M.D., in his "Butterflies and Moths of
the United Kingdom."

Family 1	Sphingidae	85—101	Family 1	Zygænidæ	836—847
"	Notodontidæ	102—126	"	Sphingidæ	85—101
"	Thyatiridæ	127—135	"	Endromidæ	159
"	Limantridæ	136—146	"	Egeriidæ	853—866
"	Lasiocampidæ	147—158	"	Hepialidæ	867—871
"	Endromidæ	159	"	Cossidæ	850—852
"	Saturniidæ	160	"	Limacodidæ	848—849
"	Drepanidæ	161—166	"	Liparidæ	136—146, 208
"	Nolidæ	167—171	"	Lithosiidæ	167—171, 191—206
"	Chiœphoridæ	172—174	"	Cymbidæ	172—175
"	Sarrothripinæ, of doubtful family	175	"	Arctiidæ	176—190
"	Arctiidæ (176—206)		"	Lasiocampidæ	147—158
"	sub-family 1 Arctiinae	176—190	"	Saturniidæ	160
"	" 2 Lithosiinæ	191—206	"	Drepaniidæ	161—166
"	Noctuidæ (207—551)		"	Notodontidæ	102—126, 322, 361, 362
"	sub family 1 Acronyctinæ	207—225	"	Noctuidæ (127—135, 207, Thyatiridæ	209—246, 248—321, 324—360, 363—553)
"	" 2 Trifinæ	226—508	"	sub-family 1	127—135
"	" 3 Gonopterinæ	509	"	Acronyctidæ	207, 209—220, 222—225
"	" 4 Quadrifinæ	510—535	"	Orthosiidæ	221, 246, 310, 353—355, 357, 372—468,
"	" 5 Hypeninæ	536—551	"		509
"	Brephidæ	552—553	"	Agrotidæ	226—245, 248—277
"	Geometridæ (554—835)		"	Hadenidæ	278—309, 311, 313—321, 324—352, 356,
"	sub-family 1 Geometrinae	554—563	"		358—360, 363—368, 370, 371
"	" 2 Acidaliinæ	564—599	"	Xylinidæ	312, 469—477
"	" 3 Hydriomeninæ	600—754	"	Cuculliidæ	478—486
"	" 4 Boarmiinae	755—835	"	Heliothidæ	491—496
"	Zygænidæ	836—847	"	Anartidæ	497—505, 507, 508
"	Cochlididæ	848—849	"	Acontiidæ	510—523
"	Cossidæ	850—852	"	Plusiidæ	369, 524—535
"	Sesiidæ	853—866	"	Catocalidæ	552—553
"	Hepialidæ	867—871	"	Brephidæ	506, 536—551
"			"	Deltoidæ	554—835
"			"	Geometridæ	

In the case of the Heterocera the following transposition of numbers to names may be of assistance for reference:— 85—101 Sphingidæ, 102—126 Notodontidæ, 127—135 sub Thyatiridæ, 136—146 Lasiocampidæ, 147—158 Saturniidæ, 159 Endromidæ, 160—166 Drepaniidæ, 167—171 Lithosiidæ, 172—175 Cymbridæ, 176—190 Arctiidæ, 191—206 Lithosiidæ, 207 sub Acronyctidæ, 208 Liparidæ, 209—220 sub Orthosiidæ, 221 sub Acronyctidæ, 226—225 sub Agrotidæ, 246 sub Orthosiidæ, 248—257 sub Agrotidæ, 278—309 sub Hadenidæ, 310 sub Orthosiidæ, 311 sub Nylinidæ, 313—321 sub Hadenidæ, 322 Notodontidæ, 324—329 sub Hadenidæ, 333—355 sub Orthosiidæ, 356 sub Hadenidæ, 357 sub Orthosiidæ, 358—360 sub Hadenidæ, 361, 362 Notodontidæ, 363—368 sub Hadenidæ, 369—371 sub Deltoïdæ, 371 sub Hadenidæ, 372—374 sub Acronyctidæ, 409—417 sub Orthosiidæ, 478—486 sub Cuculliidæ, 487—490 sub Arctiidæ, 491—496 sub Heliothidæ, 497—505 sub Catocalidæ, 506 sub Deltoïdæ, 507, 508 sub Acontiidæ, 509 sub Orthosiidæ, 510—523 sub Cuculliidæ, 524—535 sub Catocalidæ, 536—551 sub Deltoïdæ, 552—553 sub Braphidæ, 554—555 sub Braphidæ, 556—557 sub Braphidæ.

, 17 Geometridæ

129 In the case of the Heterocera the following transposition of numbers to names may be of assistance for reference:— 85—101 Sphingidæ, 102—126 Notodontidæ, 127—135 sub Thyatiridæ, 136—146 Lasiocampidæ, 147—158 Saturniidæ, 159 Endromidæ, 160—166 Drepaniidæ, 167—171 Lithosiidæ, 172—175 Cymbridæ, 176—190 Arctiidæ, 191—206 Lithosiidæ, 207 sub Acronyctidæ, 208 Liparidæ, 209—220 sub Orthosiidæ, 221 sub Acronyctidæ, 226—225 sub Agrotidæ, 246 sub Orthosiidæ, 248—257 sub Agrotidæ, 278—309 sub Hadenidæ, 310 sub Orthosiidæ, 311 sub Nylinidæ, 313—321 sub Hadenidæ, 322 Notodontidæ, 324—329 sub Hadenidæ, 333—355 sub Orthosiidæ, 356 sub Hadenidæ, 357 sub Orthosiidæ, 358—360 sub Hadenidæ, 361, 362 Notodontidæ, 363—368 sub Hadenidæ, 369—371 sub Deltoïdæ, 371 sub Hadenidæ, 372—374 sub Acronyctidæ, 409—417 sub Orthosiidæ, 478—486 sub Cuculliidæ, 487—490 sub Arctiidæ, 491—496 sub Heliothidæ, 497—505 sub Catocalidæ, 506 sub Deltoïdæ, 507, 508 sub Acontiidæ, 509 sub Orthosiidæ, 510—523 sub Cuculliidæ, 524—535 sub Catocalidæ, 536—551 sub Deltoïdæ, 552—553 sub Braphidæ, 554—555 sub Braphidæ, 556—557 sub Braphidæ.

, 17 Geometridæ

129 In the case of the Heterocera the following transposition of numbers to names may be of assistance for reference:— 85—101 Sphingidæ, 102—126 Notodontidæ, 127—135 sub Thyatiridæ, 136—146 Lasiocampidæ, 147—158 Saturniidæ, 159 Endromidæ, 160—166 Drepaniidæ, 167—171 Lithosiidæ, 172—175 Cymbridæ, 176—190 Arctiidæ, 191—206 Lithosiidæ, 207 sub Acronyctidæ, 208 Liparidæ, 209—220 sub Orthosiidæ, 221 sub Acronyctidæ, 226—225 sub Agrotidæ, 246 sub Orthosiidæ, 248—257 sub Agrotidæ, 278—309 sub Hadenidæ, 310 sub Orthosiidæ, 311 sub Nylinidæ, 313—321 sub Hadenidæ, 322 Notodontidæ, 324—329 sub Hadenidæ, 333—355 sub Orthosiidæ, 356 sub Hadenidæ, 357 sub Orthosiidæ, 358—360 sub Hadenidæ, 361, 362 Notodontidæ, 363—368 sub Hadenidæ, 369—371 sub Deltoïdæ, 371 sub Hadenidæ, 372—374 sub Acronyctidæ, 409—417 sub Orthosiidæ, 478—486 sub Cuculliidæ, 487—490 sub Arctiidæ, 491—496 sub Heliothidæ, 497—505 sub Catocalidæ, 506 sub Deltoïdæ, 507, 508 sub Acontiidæ, 509 sub Orthosiidæ, 510—523 sub Cuculliidæ, 524—535 sub Catocalidæ, 536—551 sub Deltoïdæ, 552—553 sub Braphidæ, 554—555 sub Braphidæ, 556—557 sub Braphidæ.

, 17 Geometridæ

SUB-ORDER HETEROCEERA (Moths).

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERAL NAMES.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
85	Sphingidae 85-101 (85-101)	Dilina (Mimas) (Smerinthus) Smerinthus (Amorpha)	tiliae populi ocellatus atropos convolvuli ligustri pinastri euphorbiae galii livornica celorio nerii porcellus elpenor stellatarum fuciformis tityus bicuspis	Lime Hawk Poplar Hawk ✓ Eyed Hawk ✓ Death's-head Hawk ✓ Convolvulus Hawk Privet Hawk ✓ Pine Hawk ✓ Spurge Hawk ✓ Bedstraw Hawk ✓ Striped Hawk ✓ Silver-striped Hawk Oleander Hawk Small Elephant Hawk Elephant Hawk ✓ Humming-bird Hawk ✓ Broad-bordered Bee Hawk Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk Alder Kitten
86	"	Acherontia (Manduca)		
87	"	Sphinx (Agrius) (Herse)		
88	"	Hyloicus (Sphinx)		
89	"	Dilephila (Hyles)		
90	"	(Celerio)		
91	"	Phryxus (Deilephila)		
92	"	Hippotion (Chaerocampa)		
93	"	Daphnis "		
94	"	Metopsilus "		
95	"	Chaerocampa (Euminpha)		
96	"	MacroGLOSSA		
97	"	Hemaris (Sesia) (MacroGLOSSA)		
98	"	"		
99	"	"		
100	"	Cerura (Dicranura)		
101	Notodontidae 102-126 (Notodontidae 102-126, 322, 361, 362)	" " "	bifida (*hermelina) furcula	Poplar Kitten Sallow Kitten Puss
102	"	Dicranura (Cerura)	vinula fagi	Lobster
103	"	Stauropus	crenata	Dusky Marbled Brown
104	"	Glaphisia	trimacula	Marbled Brown
105	"	Drymonia (Notodontida)	chanoia (*ruficornis)	Lunar Marbled Brown
106	"	" "	tremula	Swallow Prominent
107	"	Pheosia (Notodontida)	dictaeoides (*gnoma)	Lesser Swallow Prominent
108	"	" "	ziczac	Pebble Prominent
109	"	Notodontida	dromedarius	Iron Prominent
110	"	" "	phœbe (tritophus)	Three Humped Prominent
111	"			
112	"			
113	"			
114	"			

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES	ENGLISH NAMES.
115		Notodontidae	trilophus (torva)	Large Dark Prominent
116		"	trepida (*anceps)	Great Prominent
117		Leucodontidae	bicoloria	White Prominent
118		Lophopteryx	cuculla	Maple Prominent
119		Lophopteryx (Notodontidae)	carmelina (*capucina)	Coxcomb Prominent
120		Odontosia (Lophopteryx)	plumigera	Scarce Prominent
121		Notodontidae	palpina	Plumed Prominent
122		Ptilophora	bucephala	Pale prominent
123		Pterostoma (Ptilodontis)	curtula	Buff-tip
124		Phalera (Pygæra)	anachoreta	Chocolate-tip
125		"	pigra	Scarce Chocolate-tip
126		Pygæra (Clostera)	derasa	Small Chocolate-tip
127		Habrosyne (Thyatira) (Gonophora)	batis	Buff Arches
128	(Polyploidae)	"	octogesima	Peach Blossom
129	(Noctuidæ 127-135, 207, 209-246, 248-321, 324-360, 363-553)	Thyatiridae 127-135	"	Figure of Eighty
130	sub Thyatiridae 127-135)	Palimpsestis (Cymatophora)	"	Poplar Lutestring
131			"	Lesser Satin
132			"	Satin Carpet
133		Asphalia (Polyploca) (Cymatophora)	"	Lesser Lutestring
134		Polyploca (Cymatophora)	diluta	Yellow Horned
135		"	flavicornis	Frosted Green
136	Limantridae 136-146	"	ridens	Scarce Vapourer
137	(Liparidae 136-146, 208)	Orgyia	gonostigma	Vapourer
138		"	antiqua	Dark Tussock
139		Dasychira (Orgyia)	fascelina	Pale Tussock
140		"	pudibunda	Brown-tail
141		Euproctis (Liparis)	chrysorrhœa	Yellow-tail
142		Porthesia (Euproctis) (Liparis)	similis	Reed Tussock
143		Lælia (Orgyia)	cænosa	White Satin
144		Stilpnota (Liparis)	salicis	Black V-moth
145		Leucoma (Arctornis)	v-nigrum (I-album)	Gipsy
146	Lymantria (Porthezia) (Liparis)	(Liparis)	dispar	Black Arches
			monacha	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES
147	Lasiocampidae 147-158 (147-158)	Malacosoma (Clisiocampa) (<i>Bombyx</i>)	neustria caestrensis	Lackey
148	(late Bombycidae)	"	"	Ground Lackey
149		Trichiura	cratægi	Pale Oak Eggar
150		Pocillocampus	populi	December
151	Eriogaster	Lasiocampa (<i>Bombyx</i>)	lanestris	Small Eggar
152	Lasiocampa (<i>Bombyx</i>)	querucus	(probably var of	Oak Eggar
153	Lasiocampa (<i>Bombyx</i>)	callunæ	querucus)	Northern Eggar
154	"	trifolii	Grass Eggar	
155	"	rubi	Fox	
156	Macrothylacia (<i>Lasiocampa</i>) (<i>Bombyx</i>)	potatoria	Drinker	
157	Cosmotricha (<i>Odonestis</i>)	iliocfolia	Small Lappet	
	Epiänepiera (<i>Gastropacha</i>)			
	(<i>Lasiocampa</i>)			
158	Gastropacha (<i>Lasiocampa</i>)	quercofolia	Iappet	
159	Endromidae 159	versicolor	Kentish Glory ✓	
160	Saturnidae 160	pavonia	Emperor ✓	
161	Drepanidae 161-166	falcataria	Pebble Hook-tip	
162	(Drepanulidae 161-166)	harpagula	Scarce Hook-tip	
163		binaria	Oak Hook-tip	
164		cultaria	Barred Hook-tip	
165		lacertinaria	Scalloped Hook-tip	
166	Nolidae 167-171	glaucata	Chinese Character	
167	(Lithosiidae 167-171, 191-206)	cucullatella	Short-Cloaked	
168		strigula	Small Black Arches	
169		confusalis	Least Black Arches	
170		albula	Kent Black Arches	
171		centonalis	Scarce Black Arches	
172	Chlöephoridae 172-174	chlorana	Cream-bordered Green Pea	
173	(Cimbidae 172-175)	prasina	Green Silver Lines	
174		bicolorana	Scarce Silver Lines	
175	Sarrothripina 175 (Cimbidae 172-175)	revayana	Large Marbled Tortrix	
176	Arctiidae 176-206, sub-Arctiinae	menthastris	White Ermine ✓	
	176-190			

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES
177	(Arctiidae 176-190)	Spilosoma (Arctia)	urticea lubricipeda	Water Ermine Buff Ermine ✓
178	"	"	mendica	Muslin ✓
179	Diaphora (Arctia)		fuliginosa	Ruby Tiger ✓
180	Phragmatobia (Arctia)		plantaginis	Wood Tiger X
181	Parasemia (Chelonia)		sania	Clouded Buff
182	Diacrisia (Euthemonia)		caia	Garden Tiger
183	Arctia (Chelonia)		villica	Cream-spot Tiger
184	"		quadripunctaria	Jersey Tiger
185	(*Hypsidæ)	Callimorpha	dominula	Scarlet Tiger
186	"		striata	Featherved Footman
187		Coscinia (Eulepia)	cirrium (*cribraria)	Speckled Footman
188		"	pulchella	Crimson Spckld Footman
189		Deiopeia (Uteheisa)	Jacobaea	Cinnabar
190		Hipocratea (Euchella)	rubricollis	Red-necked Footman
191	191-206 sub Lithosiinae	Atolmis (Gnophria) (Lithosia)	mundana	Muslin Footman
192	(Lithosiidae 167-171, 191-206)	Nudaria	senex	Round-wing'd Muslin
193		Conucha (Nudaria)	miniata	Rosy Footman
194		Miltochrista (Callig'nia)	irrorata	Dew
195		Endrosa (Selina)	mesomella	Four-dotted Footman
196		Cybosia (Selina) (Lithosia)	quadra	Four-spotted Footman
197		Lonestis (Lithosia)	deplana (*depressa)	Buff Footman
198		Lithosia	griseola	Dingy Footman
199		"	and var flava	Pale Footman
200			lurideola	Common Footman
201			complana	Scarce Footman
202			sericea	Northern Footman
203			lutarella (*pygmaea)	Pigmy Footman
204			"	Hoary Footman
205			"	Orange Footman
206			"	Dotted Footman
207	Noctuidæ 207-551, sub Acronyc-		"	Scarce Merveille du Jour
	time 207-225.			
208	(Liparidae 136-146, 208)	Demas (Colocasia)	coryli	Nut-tree Tussock

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERAL.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
209	(sub Acronyctidae 207, 209-220, 222-225)	Acronycta	leporina	Miller ✓
210			aceris	Sycamore ✓ ✓
211			megacephala	Poplar Grey
212			alni	Alder
213			strigosa	Marsh Dagger
214			tridens	Dark Dagger ✓
215			psi	Grey Dagger ✓
216			menyanthidis	Light Knot Grass
217			auricoma	Scarce Dagger
218			euphorbiae var myricaæ	Sweet Gale
219			rurnicis	Knot Grass
220	(sub Orthosiidae 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	Craniophora (Acronycta) Arislonche (Simyra)	Coronet	Powdered Wainscot
221	(sub Aconyctidae 207, 209-220, 222-225)	Bryophila (Metachrostis)	perla	Marbled Beauty
222			glandifera (*muralis)	Marbled Green
223			par	Scarce Marbled Green
224			algæ	Tree-lichen Beauty
225			segetem	Turnip Dart
226			vestigialis	Archer's Dart
227	(sub Agrotidae 226-245, 248-277)	Agrotis (Euxoa)	corticea	Heart and Club
228			cinerea	Light Feathered Rustic
229			pura	Shuttle-shaped Dart
230			lunigera	Crescent Dart
231			cursoria	Coast Dart
232			nigricans	Garden Dart
233			tritici	White-line Dart
234			and var aquilina	Streaked Dart
235	"		obelisca	Square-spot Dart
236	"		exclamationis	Heart and Dart ✓
237	"		ypsilon	Dark Sword Grass
			ripa	Sand Dart

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES	ENGLISH NAMES.
239		Agrotis	(<i>Lycophotia</i>)	True Lover's Knot
240		"	(<i>Hapalia</i>)	Portland
241		"	(<i>Peridroma</i>)	Pearly Underwing
242		"	(<i>Spalotis</i>)	Northern Rustic
243		"	(<i>Pachnobia</i>)	Dotted Rustic
244		"	(<i>Eueretagrotis</i>)	Heath Rustic
245		"	(<i>Ogygia</i>)	Stout Dart
246	(sub Orthosiidae 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	"	(<i>Pachnobia</i> (<i>Epipsilia</i>))	Northern Dart
247		"		Mountain Rustic
248	(sub Agrotidae 226-245, 248-277)	"		Ashworth's Rustic
249		"	(<i>Epipsilia</i>)	
250		"		
251		"		Eversman's Rustic
252		"		Rosy Marsh
253		"		Double Dart
254		"		Autumnal Rustic
255		"		Neglected Rustic
256		"		Dotted Clay
257		"		Plain Clay
258		"		Setaceous Hebrew Character
259		"		Black Collar
260		"		Triple-spotted Clay
261		"		Double Square-spot
262		"		Square-spotted Clay
263		"		Purple Clay
264		"		Ingrailed Clay
265		"		Lesser Ingrailed Clay
266		"		Barred Chestnut
267		"		Small Square Spot
268		"		Six-striped Rustic
269		"		Cousin German
		"	xanthographa	✓

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
270		Noctua (Agrotis) (Ochropleura)	plecta	Flame Shoulder ✓
271		Axylia (Agrotis)	putris	Flame ✓
272		Triphaena (Iryphaena)	comes (orbona)	Lesser Yellow Underwing ✓
273		"	orbona (subsequa)	Lunar Yellow Underwing ✓
274		"	pronuba	Large Yellow Underwing ✓
275		"	fimbria	Broad-bordered Yellow Underwing ✓
276		"	"	Lesser Broad-border ✓
277	(sub Hadenidae 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	Eurois (Aplecta)	"	Least Yellow Underwing
278			"	Green Arches
279		Aplecta (Mamestra)	occulta	Great Brocade
280		"	tincta	Silvery Arches
281		"	advena	Pale Shining Brown
282		"	nebulosa	Grey Arches
283		Brathra (Mamestra)	brassica;	Cabbage ✓
284		Mamestra	persicariae	Dot
285		"	albicolon	White Colon
286		"	oleracea	Bright-line Brown-eye !
287		"	genista	Light Brocade
288		"	dissimilis	Dog's Tooth
289		Mamestra (Hadena)	thalassina	Pale-shouldered Brocade
290		"	contigua	Beautiful Brocade
291		"	pisi	Broom
292		"	trifoli	Nutmeg ✓
293		"	glaucha	Glaucous Shears
294		"	dentina	Shears
295		"	peregrina	Stranger
296		Dianthœcia	luteago, var barrettii	Barrett's Marbled Coronet
			(*var argillacea)	Grey
297			casia var manana	Marbled Coronet
298			conspersa (*nana)	White Spot
299			albimacula	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
300	Dianthæcia			Varied Coronet
301	"	compta		Lychnis
302	"	capsincola		Campion
303	"	cucubali		Tawny Shears
304	(Epia)	carpophaga		Pod Lover
305	Hecatera (Mamestra)	and var capsophilæ		Viper's Bugloss
306	"	irregularis		Small Ranunculus
307	"	chrysozona		Broad-barred White
308	Neuria (Mamestra)	serena		Bordered Gothic
309	Epineuronia (Heliophobus)	reticulata		Feathered Gothic
310	Tholera (Epineuronia) (Luperina)	popularis		Hedge Rustic
310	Chareas	cespitis		Antler
311	Pachætra (Mamestra)	graminis		Feathered Far
311	(sub Orthosiidæ 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	leucophaea		Silver Cloud
311	(sub Hadennidæ 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	conspicillaris		Beautiful Arches
312	(sub Xylinidæ 312, 469-477)	satura		
313	(sub Hadennidæ 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	Xylomyges (Xylomiges)		
313		Eumichtis (Hadena)		
314	"	" (Dryoboda) (Hadena)		Dark Brocade
315	"	" (Dryoboda) (Hadena)		Brindled Green
316	Crymodes (Hadena)	adusta		Northern Arches
317	Bombycia (Epunda)	protea		Minor Shoulder-knot
318	Eremobia (Hadena)	exilis (*maillardii) (*diffusa)		Dusky Sallow
319	Trachea (Hadena)	viminalis		Orache
320	Prodenia	ochroleuca,		
321	Hyppa (Hadena)	atrichias		
322	Diloba (Heteroniorpha)	littoralis		
322	(Notodontidæ 102-126, 322, 361, 362)	rectilinea		
323	Valeria	cæruleocephala		
324	(sub Hadennidæ 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	oleagina		Green Brindled Dot
		hispidus		Beautiful Gothic

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
325		Luperina (*Apamea)	testacea	Flounced Rustic ✓
326		"	guenéei	Guenée's Luperina
327		"	dumerillii	Dumeril's Luperina
328		Cerigo (Celena)	natura	Straw Underwing
329		Celana (Hadena)	haworthii	Haworth's Minor
330		Hama (Hadena) (Mamestra)	abjecta	Crescent Striped
331		"	sordida	Large Nutmeg
332		"	confusa	Confused
333		Apamea (Hadena)	furva	Dusky Brocade
334		"	geminata	Rustic Shoulder-knot
335		"	basilinea	Small Clouded Brindle
336		"	unanimis	Union Rustic
337		"	pabulariecula	Common Rustic ✓
338		"	secalis	Double Lobed
339		Miana (Hadena)	ophiogramma	Marbled Minor ✓
340		"	strigilis	Middle-barred Minor
341		"	fasciuncula	Rosy Minor ✓
342		"	literosa	Cloaked Minor
343		"	bicoloria	Crast. Minor
344		Phothis (Hadena) (Photodes)	captiuncula	Clouded-bordered Brindle
345		Xylophasia (Hadena)	rurea	Light Arches
346		"	lithoxylea	Reddish Light Arches
347		"	sublustris	Dark Arches ✓
348		"	zollikoferi	Clouded Brindle
349		"	monogypha	Slender Brindle
350		"	hepatica	Bird's Wing ✓
351		Dipterygia	scolopacina	Purple Cloud
352		Cloanthia	scabriuscula	Deep-brown Dart
353	(sub Orthosiidae 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	Aporophyla (Epanuda)	polyodon	Black Rustic
354		"	lauvulenta	Feathered Brindle
355		"	nigra	
			australis var pascua	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
356	(sub Hadenidae) 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	<i>Epunda</i> (<i>Polia</i>)	<i>lichenea</i>	Feathered Ranunculus
357	(sub Orthosiidae) 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	<i>Dasyphilia</i>		Brindled Ochre
358	(sub Hadenidae) 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	<i>Polia</i> (Antitype)	<i>flavincta</i>	Large Ranunculus
359		" "		
360	(Notodontidae) 102-126, 322, 361, 362)	<i>Brachionychia</i> (<i>Petasia</i>) (<i>Asteros-copus</i>)	<i>chi</i> <i>xanthomista</i> var. <i>nigrocincta</i>	Grey Chi Black-banded Sprawler
361		<i>Brachionychia</i> (<i>Petasia</i>) (<i>Asteros-copus</i>)	<i>sphinx</i> (<i>cassinea</i>)	Rannoch Sprawler
362		<i>Brachionychia</i> (<i>Petasia</i>) (<i>Asteros-copus</i>)	<i>nubeculosa</i>	Green-brindled Crescent
363	(sub Hadenidae) 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	<i>Miselia</i>	<i>oxyacanthae</i>	Double-spot Brocade
364		"		Marveille du Jour
365		<i>Agriopsis</i> (<i>Dichonia</i>)	<i>flammea</i>	Flame Brocade
366		<i>Trigonophora</i> (<i>Trigonophra</i>)	<i>lucipara</i>	Small Angle Shades
367		<i>Euplexia</i>	<i>meticulosa</i>	Angle Shades
368		<i>Phlogophora</i> (<i>Brotolomia</i>)	<i>maura</i>	Old Lady
369	(sub Catocalidae) 369, 524-535)	<i>Mormo</i> (<i>Mania</i>)	<i>typica</i>	Gothic
370	(sub Hadenidae) 278-309, 311, 313-321, 324-352, 356, 358-360, 363-368, 370, 371)	<i>Nænia</i>		
371		<i>Helotropha</i> (<i>Apamea</i>)	<i>leucostigma</i>	Crescent
372	(sub Orthosiidae) 221, 246, 310, 353-355, 357, 372-468, 509)	<i>Hydrecia</i> (<i>Gortyna</i>)	<i>nictitans</i> " var. <i>crinanensis</i>	Ear
"		"	"	" if distinct species
373		"	"	" if distinct species
374		"	"	Rosy Rustic
375		"	"	Butterbur
376		"	"	Frosted Orange
				Reed Wainscot

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
377		Nonagria	sparganii	Webb's Wainscot!
378		"	typæ	Buirush Wainscot
379		"	geminipuncta	Twin-spotted Wainscot
380		"	dissoluta	Brown-veined Wainscot
381		"	neurica (of " Hübner ")	Sussex Wainscot
382		Cœnobia	rufa	Small Rufous Wainscot
383		Senta	maritima	Silky Wainscot
384		Meliana	flammea	Flame Wainscot
385		Tapinostola	fulva	Small Wainscot
386		"	extrema	Concolorous Wainscot
387		"	bondii	Bond's Wainscot
388		"	hellmanni	Mere Wainscot
389		"	elymi	Lyme Grass
390		"	musculosa	Brighton Wainscot
391		"	lutosa	Large Wainscot
392		"	phragmitidis	Fen Wainscot
393		"	pallens	Common Wainscot
394		"	favicolor	Mathew's Wainscot
395		"	impura	Smoky Wainscot ✓
396		"	straminea	Southern Wainscot
397		"	impudens	Striped Wainscot
398		"	obsoleta	Obscure Wainscot
399		"	littoralis	Shore Wainscot
400		"	brevilinea	Fenn's Wainscot
401		"	commata	Shoulder-striped Wainscot
402		"	l-album	L-album Wainscot
403		"	puirescens	Devonshire Wainscot
404		"	unipuncta	White-speck Wainscot
405		"	loreyi	Cosmopolitan
406		"	vitelina	Delicate
407		"	albipuncta	White-point
408		"	lithargyria	Clay
409		"	conigera	Brown-line Bright-eye
		"	turca	Double Line

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	Species.	ENGLISH NAMES.
411	Grammesia	trigrammica		Treble Lines
412	Stilbia	anomala		Anomalous
413	Caradrina	morpheus		Mottled Rustic
414	"	alsines		Uncertain
415	"	superstes		
416	"	taraxaci		Rustic
417	"	ambigua		Vine's Rustic
418	"	quadripunctata		Pale Mottled Willow ✓
419	"	exigua		Small Mottled Willow
420	(Laphyga)	arcuosa		Small Dotted Buff
421	Petilampa (Chortodes)	caliginosa		Reddish Buff
422	Acosmetia	palustris		Marsh
423	Hydrilla (Caradrina)	tenebrosa (*umbratrica)		Brown Rustic
424	Rusina	pyramidea		Copper Underwing /
425	Amphipyra (Pyrophila)	tragopogonis		Mouse
426	"	griseo-variegata		Pine Beauty
427	Panolis (Trachea)	leucographa		White-marked
428	Pachnobia (Sora) (Tæniocampa)	rubicrosa		Red Chestnut
429	(Tæniocampa)	gothica		Hebrew Character
430	"	miniosa		Blossom Underwing
431	"	pulverulenta		Small Quaker
432	"	stabilis		Common Quaker ✓
433	"	populeti		Lead-coloured Drab
434	"	incerta		Clouded Drab
435	"	munda		Twin-spotted Quaker
436	"	opima		Northern Drab
437	"	gracilis		Powdered Quaker
438	"	oo		Heart
439	Dicycla Calymnia (Cosmia)	pyralina		Lunar-spotted Pinion
440	"	afinis		Lesser-spotted Pinion
441	"	difflinis		White-spotted Pinion
442	"	trapezina		Dun-bar
443	Cosmia (Euperia)	paleacea		Angle-striped Sallow
	Dyschorista (Orthosia)	specta		Suspected

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
445		Dyschorista (Orthosia)	fissipuncta	Dingy Shears
446	Mesogona	acetoselle		Double Kidney
447	Plastenis (Tethea)	retusa		Olive
448	"	subtusa		Centre-barred Sallow
449	Cirrhocdia (Aetethymia)	xerampelina		Lunar Underwing
450	Omphaloescelis (Anchocelis)	lunosa		Red-line Quaker
451	Amathes (Orthosia)	lota		Yellow-line Quaker
452	"	macilenta		Brick
453	"	circellaris		Flounced Chestnut
454	"	helvola		Beaded Chestnut
455	"	lychnidis		Brown-spot Pinion
456	"	litura		Orange Sallow
457	Cirrhia (Xanthia) (Cosmia)	"		Barred Sallow
458	Ochria (Xanthia) (Cosmia)	"		Pink-barred Sallow
459	Xanthia (Cosmia)	aurago		Sallow
460	"	lutea		Dusky-lemon Sallow
461	Mellinia (Xanthia) (Cosmia)	fulvago		Pale-lemon Sallow
462	"	gilvago		Orange Upper-wing
463	Xantholeuca (Hoporina)	ocellaris		Red-headed Chestnut
464	Orrhodia (Glaea) (Conistra) (Cerastis)	croceago		Chestnut
465	"	erythrocephala		Dark Chestnut
466	"	vaccinii		Dotted Chestnut
467	Eupsilia (Scopelosoma)	ligula		Satellite
468	Lithophane (Xylina)	rubiginea		Tawny Pinion
469	(sub Xylinidae 312, 469-477)	satellita		Pale Pinion
470	"	semibrunnea		Conformist
471	Graptolitha (Xylina)	socia		Nonconformist
472	"	furcifera var suffusa		Grey Shoulder-knot
473	"	lamda		Golden-rod Brindle
474	Lithomoia (Lithonia) (Cloantha)	ornithopus		Early Grey
475	Xylocampa	solidaginis		Sword Grass
476	Calocampa	areola		Red Sword Grass
477	"	exoleta		Mullein
478	(sub Cuculliidæ 478)	vetustia		
		verbasci		

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No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
479		Cucullia	scrophulariae	Water Betony
480		"	lychnitis	Striped Lychnis
481		"	asteris	Star-wort
482		"	umbratica	Shark
483		"	chamomille	Chamomile Shark
484		"	gnaphalii	Cudweed
485		"	absinthii	Wormwood
486	(sub Anartidae 487-490)	Anarta	artenisiae	Beautiful Yellow Underwing
488		"	myrtilli	Small Dark Yellow Underwing
489		"	cordigera	Broad-bordered White Under-
			melanopa	wing
490	(sub Heliothidae 491-496)	Heliaca (Heliodes)	tenebrata	Small Yellow Underwing
491		Chariclea	delphini	Pease Blossom
492		Phyrrhia (Heliothis)	umbra	Bordered Sallow
493		Heliothis	dipsacea	Marbled Clover
494		"	scutosa	Spotted Clover
495		"	peltigera	Bordered Straw
496	(sub Acontiidae 497-505, 507, 508)	Acontia ("Farache")	armigera	Scarce Bordered Straw
497		"	luctuosa	Pale Shoulder
498		"	ostrina	Four-spotted
499		Thalpochares (Micra)	parva	Purple Marbled
500		"		Small Marbled
501		"		Scarce Marbled
502		Hapalotis (Erastria)	Paula	Silver Barred
503		Bankia (Erastria)	fasciana	Marbled White-spot
504		Hydrelia (Erastria)	argentula	Silver Hook
505		Erastria	uncula	Rosy Marbled
506	(sub Deltoidae 506, 536-551)	Rivula	venustula	Straw Dot
507	(sub Acontiidae 497-505, 507, 508)	Prothymnia (Prothymnia) (Phytometra)	sericealis	Small Purple Barred
508		Emmelia (Agrophiila)	viridaria	Spotted Sulphur
509	sub Gonopteryx (Gonoptera)	Scoliopteryx (Gonoptera)	trabealis	Herald
	357, 372-468, 509		libatrix	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
510	510-535 sub Quadrifinæ (sub Plusiidae 510-523)	Plusia	moneta illustris chrysitis chryson bractea festacea chalcitis iota pulchrina ni	Golden Plusia Purple Shades ✓ Burnished Brass ✓ Scarce Burnished Brass Gold Spangle Gold Spot Golden Twin-spot Plain Golden Y. Beautiful Golden Y. Ni
511		"	gamma interrogationis triplasia tripartita	Silver Y ✓ Scarce Silver Y Dark Spectacle Spectacle
512		"	mi	Mother Shipton ✓ Burnet Companion ✓
513		"	glypica	Lunar Double-stripe
514		"	stolida	Alchymist
515		"	lunaris	Clifford. Nonpareil
516		"	alchymista	Red Underwing ✓
517		"	fraxini	Dark Crimson Underwing
518		"	electa	Light Crimson Underwing
519		"	nupta	Blackneck
520		"	sponsa	Scarce Blackneck
521		"	promissa	Beautiful Hook-tip
522		"	pastinum	Waved Black
523	(sub Catocalidæ 369, 524-535)	Abrostola	cracæ	Small Fan-foot
524		Euclidia	flexula	Olive Crescent
525		"	fuliginaria	Lesser Belle
526		"	tarsipennalis	Dotted Fan-foot
527		"	grisealis (nemoralis)	Clay Fan-foot
528		"	emortalis	
529		Catephia	salicalis	
530		Catocala	cribrunalis	
531		"	derivalis	
532		"		
533		"		
534		Toxocampa (Ophiusa)		
535		"		
536	536-551 sub Hyperinæ (sub Deltoïdæ 506, 536-551)	Laspeyria		
537		Parascotia (Boletobia)		
		Zanclognatha		
538		"		
539		" (Sophronia)		
540		Madopa		
541		Herminia		
542		"		
543				

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
544	Pechipogon (Herminia)		barbalis	Common Fan-foot
545	Bomolocha		fontis	Beautiful Snout
546	Hypena		proboscidalis	Snout ✓
547	"	(Hypenodes)	obsoitalis	Bloxworth Snout
548	"	(Hypenodes)	rostralis	Buttoned Snout
549			tenuialis	White-line Snout
550			costastrigalis	Pinion-streaked Snout
551	Holomiges (Shrankia)		turfosalis	Marsh Oblique-barred
552	Brephidae 552-553 (sub Brephidae 552-553)		parthenias	Orange Underwing
553				Light Orange Underwing
554	Geometridae 554-835 (554-835)	Aplasta	notha	Rest Harrow
555	sub Geometrinae 554-563	Pseudoterpna	ononaria	Grass Emerald ✓
556		Geometra	pruinata	Large Emerald
557			papilionaria	Small Emerald
558			vernaria	Blotch-d Emerald
559		Euchloris (Geometra)	pustulata	Essex Emerald
560		(Co. nibrena)	smaragdaria	Small Grass Emerald
561		Euchloris (Geometra)	viridata	Little Emerald
562	Nemoria	(Comibaena)	lactearia	Common Emerald
563	Iodis (Grometta)		strigata	
564	Hemithea		fimbrialis	
565	Thalera		muricata	Purple-bordered Gold
566	Hyria (Acidalia)		contiguaria	Weaver's Wave
567		(Ptychopoda)	rusticata	Least Carpet
568			herbariata	Rusty Wave
569			virgularia	Small Dusty Wave
570			straminata	Dotter Border Wave
571			interjectaria (*fuscovenosa)	Dwarf Cream Wave
572			humiliata	Isle of Wight Wave
573			holosericata (*dilutaria)	Silky Wave
574			subsericeata	Satin Wave
575			degeneraria	Portland Ribbon Wave
			inornata	Plain Wave

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
576		Acidalia (Ptychopoda)		Riband Wave
577		"	aversata	Small Fan-footed Wave
578		"	bisectata	Single Dotted Wave
579		"	dimididata	Treble Brown Spot
580		"	trigeninata	Lace Border
581		"	ornata	Cream Wave
582		"	remutaria	Lesser Cream Wave
583		"	immutata	Mullein Wave
584		"	marginepunctata	Lewes Wave
585		"	immorata	Sub-angled Wave
586		"	strigilaria	Rosy Wave
587		"	c'mutaria	Small Blood-vein
588		"	imitaria	Tawny Wave
589		"	rubiginata	Smokey Wave
590		"	fumata	Bright Wave
591		"	ochrata	Ochraceous Wave
592		"	perochraria	Small Scallop
593	Ania (Acidalia)	emarginata	Blood-vein	
594	Timandra	amata (amataria)	Fals' Mocha	
595	Ephyra (Cyclophora) (Zonosoma)	porata	Maiden's Blush	
596	"	punctaria	Clay Triple-lines	
597	"	linearia	Mocha	
598	"	annulata	Dingy Mocha	
599	"	orbicularia	Birch Mocha	
600	600-754 sub Hydriomeninae	pendularia	Vestal	
601	Lythria	sacraria	Purple-barred Yellow	
602	Ortholitha (Eubolia)	purpuraria	Lead Belle	
603	"	plumbaria (palumbaria)	Shaded Broad-bar	
604	"	cervinata	Fortified Carpet	
605	"	limitata	Chalks Carpet	
606	"	mceniiata	Oblique Striped	
607	Mesotype (Eubolia)	bipunctaria	Drab Looper	
608	Minoa	virgata	Chimney Sweeper	
609	Odezia (Tanagra)	murinata		
		atrrata		

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FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.

GENERA.

ENGLISH NAMES.

610	Lithostege (Chesias)	griseata	Grey Carpet
611	Anaitis	plagiata	Treble-bar
612	Carsia (Anaitis)	paludata	Manches'ter Treble-bar
613	Chesias	spartiiata	Streak
614	"	rufata	Broom-tip
615	Lobophora (Lrichopteryx)	polycommata	Barred Tooth-striped
616	"	carpinata	Early Tooth-striped
617	"	viretata	Yellow-barred Brindle
618	"	halterata	Seraphim
619	" (Mysticoptera)	sexalisata (*sextalata)	Small Seraphim
620	Chaeimatobia	brumata	Winter
621	"	boreata	Northern Winter
622	Triphosa (Scotosia)	dubitata	Tissue
623	Eucosmia (Scotosia) (Catocala)	certata	Scarce Tissue
624	"	undulata	Scallop Shell
625	Scotosia (Philereme)	vetulata	Brown Scallop
626	"	rhamnata (*transversata)	Dark Umber
627	Eustroma (Cidaria)	silaceaata	Small Phœnix
628	Lygris (Cidaria)	reticulata	Netted Carpet
629	"	prunata	Phœnix
630	Scotosia	testata	Chevron ¹
631	"	populata	Northern Spinach
632	" (Eubolgia)	associata	Spinach
633	Cidaria	pyraliata (*dotata)	Barred Straw ✓
634	"	fulvata	Barred Yellow ✓
635	"	coryliata	Broken-barred Carpet
636	"	truncata	Common Marbled Carpet
637	"	and ab concinnata	Arran form ? if distinct
638	"	immanata	Dark Marbled Carpet
639	"	sagittata	Marsh Carpet
640	" (Chloroclysta)	siterata	Red-green Carpet
641	"	miliata	Autumn Green Carpet
642	Thera	variata	Grey Pine Carpet
	"	cognata	Chestnut-coloured Carpet

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
643	Thera			Pine Carpet
644	"	firmata		Juniper Carpet
645	Lampropoeryx (Cidaria)	juniperata		Water Carpet
646	Coremia (Ochyria)	suffumata		Large Twin-spot Carpet
647	"	quadrifasciaria		Red Carpet
648	"	munitata		Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet
649	"	unidentaria (*ferrugata)		Red Twin-spot Carpet
650	"	ferrugata (*spadicearia)		Flame Carpet
651	"	designata		Beech-green Carpet
652	Amoebe (Larentia)	olivata		Green Carpet
653	"	viridaria		Striped Twin-spot Carpet
654	Malenydris (Larentia)	salicata		Mottled Grey
655	"	multistrigaria		Twin-spot Carpet
656	"	didymata		✓
657	Oporabia (Epirrita)	dilutata		November
658	"	autumnata		Autumnal
		filigrammaria (*var of autumnata)		Small Autumnal Carpet
659	Venusia	cambrica		Welsh Wave
660	Entephria (Larentia)	cæsiata		Grey Mountain Carpet
661	"	flavincinctata var obscurata		Yellow-ringed Carpet
662	Xanthorhoë (Melanippe)	montanata		Silver-ground Carpet
663	"	fluctuata		✓
664	"	galiata		Garden Carpet
665	"	rivata		Gaulum Carpet
666	"	sociata (*alternata)		Wood Carpet
667	"	tristata		Common Carpet
668	"	unaangulata		✓
669	Euphyia (Cidaria)	picata		Small Argent and Sable
670	Eulype (Melanippe)	hastata		Sharp-angled Carpet
671	Mesoleuca (Melanthia)	albiciliata		Cloaked Carpet
672	"	ocellata		Argent and Sable
673	"	bicolorata		Beautiful Carpet
674	Melanthia (Melanippe)	procellata		Purple Bar " Carpet "
				Blue-bordered Carpet
				Pretty Chalk Carpet

No. FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.

GENERA.

SPECIES.

ENGLISH NAMES.

675	Perizoma (Emmelesia)	Rivulet
676	"	Small Rivulet
677	"	Sandy Carpet
678	"	Grass Rivulet
679	"	Barred Rivulet
680	"	Heath Rivulet
681	"	Pretty Pinion
682	"	Barred Carpet
683	"	Yellow Shell ✓
684	"	July Highflyer
685	"	May Highflyer
686	"	Ruddy Highflyer
687	"	Royal Mantle
688	"	Shoulder Stripe
689	"	Barberry Carpet
690	"	Ruddy Carpet (Flame)
691	"	Streamer
692	Euchaeca (Asthena) (Eupisteria)	Dingy Shell
693	Asthona	Small White Wave ✓
694	"	Small Yellow Wave
695	"	Waved Carpet
696	"	Bloomer's Rivulet
697	"	Lime-speck Pug
698	"	Foxglove Pug
699	"	Toadflax Pug
700	"	Marbled Pug
701	"	Dwarf Pug
702	"	Ochreous Pug
703	"	Pinion-spotted Pug
704	"	Netted Pug
705	"	Pimpinellata Pug
706	"	Thyme Pug
707	"	Bleached Pug
708	"	Current Pug

No. FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.

GENERAL.

Eupithecia

absinthiata
goossensiata and
var knautiata

denotata

jasioneata

albipunctata

vulgata

virgaureata

trisignaria

lariata

castigata

subnotata

extensaria

helveticaaria

satyrata

egenaria

succenturiata

subfulvata

scabiosata

haworthiata (*isogrammata)
valerianata
plumbeolata
pygmaeata
tenuiata
inturbata
innotata
fraxinata
tamarisciata (*var of innotata)

nanata

abbreviata

dodoneata

exiguata

sobrinata

stevensata (*anglicata)

SPECIES.

ENGLISH NAMES.

Wormwood Pug

Ling Pug

? if distinct

Campanula Pug

Jasione Pug

White-spotted Pug

Common Pug

Golden-rod Pug

Triple-spotted Pug

Larch Pug

Grey Pug

Plain Pug

Scarce Pug

Edinburgh Pug

Satyr Pug

Pauper Pug

Bordered Pug

Tawny Speckled Pug

Shaded Pug

Haworth's Pug

Valerian Pug

Lead-coloured Pug

Marsh Pug

Slender Pug

Maple Pug

Angle-barred Pug

Ash Pug

Narrow-winged Pug

Brindled Pug

Oak-tree Pug

Mottled Pug

Juniper Pug

Tamarisk Pug

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
742		Gymnoscelis (Eupithecia)	pumilata	Double-striped Pug
743		Eucymatoge (Eupithecia)	togata	Clark's Pug
744		Chloroclystis (Eupithecia)	coronata	V-Pug
745		"	rectangulata	Green Pug
746		"	debilitata	Bilberry Pug
747		"	sparsata	Dentated Pug
748		Collix	comitata	Dark Spinach
749		Pelurga	lapidata	Slender-striped Rufous
750		Phibalapteryx	polygrammata	Many-lined
751		"	vitalbata	Small Waved Umber
752		"	tersata	Fern
753		Coenocalpe (Phibalapteryx)	vittata	Oblique Carpet
754		Percnoptilota (Campetogramma)	fluvriata	Gem
755		Abraxas	sylvata	Clouded Magpie
756		"	grossulariata	Magpie
757		Lomasphilis (Abraxas)	marginata	Clouded Border
758		Ligdia	adustata	Scorched Carpet
759		Aleucis (Bapta)	pictaria	Sloe Carpet
760		Bapta (Corycia)	bimaculata	White-pinion Spotted
761		"	temerata	Clouded Silver
762		Cabera	pusaria &	Common White Wave
		"	ab rotundaria	Round-wing'd Wave
		Numeria	exanthemata	Common Wave
763		Ellopia (Hyllara)	pulveraria	Barred Umber
764		Metrocampa (Fudalimia)	prosaparia	Barred Red
765		Ennomos	margariaria	Light Emerald
766		"	autumnaria	Large Thorn
767		"	quercinaria	August Thorn
768		"	ainaria	Canary-shouldered Thorn
769		"	fuscantaria	Dusky Thorn
770		"	erosaria	September Thorn
771		"	bilunaria,	Early Thorn
772			and var. julianaria	Second brood
			lunaria	Lunar Thorn

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.
774	Selenia	tetralunaria	Purple Thorn ✓	
775	Hygrochroa (Pericallia)	syringaria	Lilac Beauty	
776	Gonodontis (Odontopera)	bidentata	Scalloped Hazel	
777	Himera (Colotois)	pennaria	Feathered Thorn	
778	Crocallis	elinguaria	Scalloped Oak ;	
779	Angerona	prunaria	Orange	
780	Ourapteryx (Urapteryx)	sambucaria	Swallow-tailed (Moth) ✓	
781	Eurymene	dolabria	Scorched Wing	
782	Opisthograptis (Rumia)	luteolata	Brimstone	
783	Epione	apicaria	Bordered Beauty	
784	"	parallelaria	Dark Bordered Beauty	
785	Venilia	advenaria	Little Thorn	
786	Semiothisa (Macaria)	maculata	Speckled Yellow	
787	"	notata	Peacock (Moth)	
788	"	alternata	Sharp-angled Peacock	
789	"	liturata	Tawny-barred Angle ✓	
790	Hybernia	rupicaparia	Early Spring Usher	
791	"	leucophaearia	Scarce Umber	
792	"	aurantaria	Dotted Border	
793	"	marginaria	Mottled Umber ✓	
794	"	desfolaria	March ✓	
795	Anisopteryx	ascularia	Pale Brindled Beauty	
796	Phigalia	pedaria	Small Brindled Beauty	
797	Apocheima (Nyssia)	hispidaria	Rannoch Brindled Beauty	
798	Nyssia	lapponia	Belted Beauty	
799	"	zonaria	Brindled Beauty	
800	" (Ithysia)	hirtaria	Oak Beauty	
801	Lycia (Biston)	strataria (stratarius)	Peppered ✓	
802	Pachys (Biston) (Amphidasis)	betularia	Waved Umber ✓	
803	" (Amphidasis)	abruptaria	Ringed Carpet ✓	
804	Hemerophila (Synopsia)	cinctaria	Willow Beauty	
805	"	gemmaria (*rhombooidaria)	Satin "Beauty" ("Carpet")	
806	Boarmia	abietaria (*ribata)	Mottled Beauty	
807	"	repandata		

No. FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.

GENERAL.

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.	
			GENERA.	
808	Boarmia	roboraia	Great Oak Beauty	✓
809	"	consortaria	Pale Oak Beauty	
810	Cleora (Boarmia)	angularia	Speckled Beauty	
811	"	lichenaria	Brussels Lace	
812	"	jubata	Dotted Carpet	
813	Tephrosia (Ectropis) (Boarmia)	bistortata	Engrailed	
814	"	crepuscularia	Small Engrailed	
815	"	furidata	Brindled White-spot	
816	"	consonaria	Square Spot	✓
817	"	punctularia	Grey Birch	
818	Pachynemria	hippocastanaria	Horse Chestnut	
819	Gnophos (Sciadion) (Dasydia)	obscurata	Annulet	
820	"	myrtillata (*obscurata)	Scotch Annulet	
821	Psodos	coracina	Black Mountain	
822	Fidonia	carbonaria	Netted Mountain	
823	"	limbaria	Frosted Yellow	
824	Ematurga (Fidonia)	atomaria	Common Heath	✓
825	Bupalus	pinaria	Bordered White	
826	Selidosema	ericetaria	Bordered Grey	
827	Thamnonoma (Fidonia) (Itame) (Halia)	wauaria	V-(Moth)	
828	"	brunneata	Rannoch Looper	
829	Lozogramma (Phasiane) (Panagra)	petraria	Brown Silver-line	✓
830	Chiasmia (Fidonia) (Strenia)	clathrata	Latticed Heath	
831	Scodia	fagaria	Grey Scalloped Bar	
832	Scoria	lineata	Black-veined (Moth)	
833	Aspilates	gilvaria	Straw Belle	✓
834	"	ochrearia	Yellow Belle	
835	Peronia (Aspilates)	strigillaria	Grass Wave	
836	Zygina (Anthroceria)	purpuralis	Transparent Burnet	
837	"	exulans	Scotch (or Mountain) Burnet	
838	"	achillea	Slender Scotch Burnet	
839	"	meliloti (*viciae)	New Forest Burnet	
840	"	trifolii	Five-spot Burnet	
		and var palustris	Marsh form	

No.	FAMILIES & SUB-FAMILIES.	GENERA.	SPECIES.	ENGLISH NAMES.		
				Narrow-bordered	Five-spot	Burnet
841	Zygæna (Anthrocera)	Ionicera	filipendulæ, and aberration hippocrepidis	Six-spot	Burnet	Burnet
842	" "	" (Syntomis)	phegea	Burnet		
843	" Naclia (Dysauxes)	ancilla	Handmaid			
844	Ino (Adscita) (Rhagades) (Procris)	globularia	Scarce Forester			
845	" " (Procris)	statics	Forester			
846	" " Cochlidion (Limacodes) (Apoda)	geryon	Clistus Forester			
847	(Heterogenea)	limacodes (*avellana)	Festoon			
848	Heterogenea (Limacodes)	asella (*cruciata)	Triangle			
849	(*Trypanus)	cossus (ligniperda)	Goat			
850	Zeuzera	pyrina	Leopard			
851	Cossidae 848-849	castaneæ	Reed Leopard			
852	(Heterogeneidae 848-849)	apiformis	Hornet			
853	Cossidae 850-852	Phragmatæcia (Macrogaster)	Lunar Hornet			
854	(*Trypanidae 850)	Trochilium (Egeria) (Sesia)	Clear Underwing			
855	(Cossidae 850-852)	853-866 (Egeriidae 866)	tabaniformis (vespiforme)	Welsh Clearwing		
856	Sesiidae 853-866	Sciaopteron (Trochilium) (Egeria)	scolioformis	White-barred Clearwing		
857	Sesiidae 853-866	Sesia (Trochilium)	spheciiformis	Orange-tailed Clearwing		
858	" "	"	andreniformis	Yellow-legged Clearwing		
859	" "	"	tipuliformis	Red-legged Clearwing		
860	" "	"	vespiformis (cymipiforme)	Large Red-belted Clearwing		
861	" "	"	myopiformis	Red-tipped Clearwing		
862	" "	"	culiciformis	Six-belted Clearwing		
863	" "	"	formiciformis	Thrift Clearwing		
864	" "	"	ichneumoniformis	Fiery Clearwing		
865	" "	"	musciformis (philanthiforme)	Ghost		
866	" "	"	chrysidiiformis	Orange Swift		
867	Hepialidae 867-871 (867-871)	Hepialus	humuli	Map-winged Swift		
868	" "	"	svilina	Common Swift		
869	" "	"	fusconebulosa (velleda)	Gold Swift		
870	" "	"	hecta			

FOOD PLANTS.

English to Scientific Names.

The English names used in the Treatise are set out alphabetically in the first column, other popular names are bracketed with them and cross indexed: opposite, in the second column, the scientific names are shown. If the name used in the Treatise is not recognised, possibly one of the attached names will assist.

In many cases where the natural food-plant cannot be obtained, a closely allied substitute can be successfully used; and as a reminder of what would probably be acceptable to the larva the bedstraws, docks, mulleins, willows, etc., have been collectively repeated under their respective headings.

The names used are to a great extent taken from the under-mentioned works, viz:—“Wayside and Woodland Blossoms,” Series I. and II., by Edward Step, F.L.S.; “Wayside and Woodland Trees,” by Edward Step, F.L.S.

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Alder	<i>Alnus glutinosa</i>
Alder (or breaking) buckthorn (berry-bearing alder buckthorn)	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Almond leaved (or French, or three-stamened) willow	<i>Salix triandra</i>
Alpine lady's mantle	<i>Alchemilla alpina</i>
Alternate-leaved golden saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>
Annual meadow - grass (common meadow-grass)	<i>Poa annua</i>
Apple	<i>Pyrus</i>
,, Crab (or wild)	,, <i>malus</i>
Ash	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>
Aspen	<i>Populus tremula</i>
Avens, Wood (or common) (herb benet)	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Baltic sea-reed	<i>Ammophila baltica</i>
Barberry, Common	<i>Berberis vulgaris</i>
,, Holly-leaved	,, <i>aquifolium</i>
Barren false brome-grass	<i>Brachypodium pinnatum</i>
Barren strawberry (strawberry-leaved cinquefoil)	<i>Potentilla fragariastrum</i>
Bastard alkaret (corn gromwell)	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>
Bay-leaved willow	<i>Salix pentandra</i>
Beaked (or hare's) parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Beaked parsley, Common (wild chervil)	,, <i>vulgaris</i>
Bearberry, Red	<i>Arctostaphylos uva-ursi</i>
Bedford willow	<i>Salix russelliana</i>
Bedstraws (Sweet Woodruff is a good substitute):—	
Goose-grass (cleavers)	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Bedstraw, Heath	,, <i>saxatile</i>
,, Hedge	,, <i>mollugo</i>
,, Lady's (or yellow)	,, <i>verum</i> (and var <i>maritimum</i>)
,, Water	,, <i>palustre</i>

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Beech	<i>Fagus sylvatica</i>
Berry-bearing alder buckthorn (breaking, or alder, buckthorn)	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Betony	<i>Stachys betonica</i>
Bilberry (blaeberry) (whinberry) (Whortleberry)	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Birch	<i>Betula alba</i>
Bird cherry	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Bird's-foot	<i>Ornithopus perpusillus</i>
Bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
Biting stonecrop	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Bittersweet (woody nightshade)	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Blackberry (bramble)	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Black crowberry (crakeberry) ,, currant	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
,, medick (nonsuch)	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>
,, (or dark) mullein	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
,, knap-weed	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>
,, poplar	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
,, saltwort (Sea milkwort)	<i>Populus nigra</i>
Blackthorn (sloe)	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Bladder (or white bottle) campion ,, senna	<i>Prunus (spinosa) communis</i>
Blaeberry (bilberry) (whinberry) (Whortleberry)	<i>Silene cucubalus</i>
Blue-bell of Scotland (Hairbell) (harebell)	<i>Colutea arborescens</i>
Blue or purple moor-grass (purple melic-grass) (lavender-grass)	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Bogbean (buckbean) (marsh-trefoil)	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Bog myrtle (sweet-gale)	<i>Molinia caerulea</i>
Borage	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Bracken (brake) (brake-fern)	<i>Myrica gale</i>
Bramble (blackberry)	<i>Borago officinalis</i>
Branched bur-reed (common bur-reed)	<i>Pteris aquilina</i>
Breaking (or alder) buckthorn (berry-bearing alder buckthorn)	<i>Rubus fruticosus</i>
Broad-leaved dock	<i>Sparganium ramosum</i>
,, mouse-ear chickweed	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
,, hairy wood rush	<i>Rumex obtusifolius</i>
Brome-grass, Rough	<i>Cerastium glomeratum (vulgatum)</i>
Broom	<i>Luzula vernalis (pilosa)</i>
Buckbean (bogbean) (marsh-trefoil)	<i>Bromus asper</i>
Buck's-horn plantain	<i>Cytisus (Sarothamnus) scoparius</i>
Buckthorn, Alder (or breaking) (or berry-bearing alder)	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Buckthorn, Purging	<i>Plantago coronopus</i>
Bulbous butter-cup (-bur) (bulbous crowfoot)	<i>Rhamnus frangula</i>
Bulrush (common bulrush)	<i>„ catharticus</i>
Burdock	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
Burnet (or Scotch) rose	<i>Scirpus lacustris</i>
Burnet saxifrage, Common ,, Greater	<i>Arctium lappa (minus)</i>
Bur-reed, Branched	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>
Bush vetch	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Butter-bur	<i>„ major</i>
Buttercup (bulbous crowfoot); see also " Crowfoot "	<i>Sparganium ramosum</i>
Cabbage	<i>Vicia sepium</i>
Campion, Bladder (or white-bottle)	<i>Petasites vulgaris (officinalis)</i>
,, Moss	<i>Ranunculus bulbosus</i>
.. Red	
.. Sea	
.. White	
	<i>Brassica oleracea</i>
	<i>Silene cucubalus (inflata)</i>
	<i>„ acaulis</i>
	<i>Lychnis dioica (diurna)</i>
	<i>Silene maritima</i>
	<i>Lychnis alba (vespertina)</i>

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Canterbury bells (nettle-leaved bell-flower)	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>
Carrot, Garden	<i>Daucus</i>
Wild	<i>carota</i>
Catchfly, English	<i>Silene anglica (gallica)</i>
Nottingham	<i>nutans</i>
Spanish	<i>otites</i>
Cat's-tail grass (timothy grass)	<i>Phleum pratense</i>
Cat's (or great wild) valerian	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
Chamomile (Common)	<i>Anthemis nobilis</i>
Corn	<i>arvensis</i>
Dog's (or Wild)	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>
Stinking (Stinking mayweed)	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Cherry, Bird	<i>Prunus padus</i>
Dwarf	<i>cerasus</i>
Gean (or Wild)	<i>avium</i>
Chervil, Rough	<i>Chaerophyllum temulum</i>
Wild	<i>Anthriscus vulgaris</i>
Chestnut, Sweet	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Horse	<i>Aesculus hippocastanum</i>
Chickweed	<i>Stellaria media</i>
Cinquefoil (trailing tormentil)	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Cleavers (goose-grass), see Bedstraws	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Clematis (traveller's-joy) (old man's beard)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Clover, Dutch (or white)	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Purple (or red)	<i>pratense</i>
Cock's-foot grass (Rough) (dew-grass) (hard-grass)	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Codlins and cream (large—or great hairy—willow herb)	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Coltsfoot	<i>Tussilago farfara</i>
Comfrey, Common	<i>Symphytum officinale</i>
Common (or wood) avens (herb bennet)	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Common beaked parsley (wild chervil)	<i>Anthriscus vulgaris</i>
(Common) burnet saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella saxifraga</i>
Common bur-reed (Branched bur-reed)	<i>Sparganium ramosum</i>
Common cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum polystachion</i>
Common dead-nettle	<i>Lamium vulgatum</i>
Common meadow - grass (Annual meadow-grass)	<i>Poa annua</i>
(Common) milkwort	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>
Common (or spotted) persicaria (spotted knotweed)	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Common purple heath	<i>Erica cinerea</i>
Common (or great) reed (ditch reed)	<i>Phragmites communis</i>
Common (or soft) rush	<i>Juncus effusus (conglomeratus)</i>
Common salad burnet	<i>Poterium sanguisorba</i>
Common stargrass	<i>Aletris farinosa</i>
Common vetch	<i>Vicia hirsuta (sativa)</i>
Common wood-reed (Wood small-reed) (feather-top grass)	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos (epigejos)</i>
Common wormwood	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Common yellow cow-wheat	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>
Convolvulus (field bind-weed)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Corn chamomile	<i>Anthemis arvensis</i>
Corn feverfew (scentless, or corn, mayweed)	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>
Corn gromwell (bastard alkaret)	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>
Corn horse-tail (field mare's tail)	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Corn mayweed (corn feverfew) (scentless mayweed)	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>
Corn mint	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>
Corn sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus arvensis</i>
Cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum polystachion</i>

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Cotton-grass, Hare's tail	" <i>vaginatum</i>
Couch-grass	<i>Agropyron (Triticum) repens</i>
Cowberry (red whortleberry)	<i>Vaccinium vitis-idaea</i>
Cow-parsnip (hogweed)	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Cowslip (paigle)	<i>Primula veris</i>
Cow-wheat, Common yellow	<i>Melampyrum pratense</i>
Crab (wild) apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>
Crack willow (withy)	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Crakeberry (black crowberry)	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Cranberry (marsh whortleberry)	<i>Vaccinium oxycoccus</i>
Creeping crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus repens</i>
Cross-leaved heath	<i>Erica tetralix</i>
Crowberry, Black (crakeberry)	<i>Empetrum nigrum</i>
Crowfoot (buttercup), Upright	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
" " Creeping	" <i>repens</i>
" " Bulbous	" <i>bulbosus</i>
Cuckoo flower (lady's-smock) (milk-maids)	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Cuckoo-grass (field wood-rush)	<i>Luzula campestris</i>
Curled dock	<i>Rumex crispus</i>
Currant, Black	<i>Ribes nigrum</i>
" Red	" <i>rubrum</i>
Cyphel, Mossy	<i>Arenaria (Cherleria) sedoides</i>
Cypress-spurge	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
Dandelion	<i>Taraxacum officinale</i>
Dark (or black) mullein	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>
Dark-leaved willow	<i>Salix nigricans</i>
Dead-nettle, Common	<i>Lamium vulgatum</i>
" Purple	" <i>purpureum</i>
" White (white archangel)	" <i>album</i>
Deer's-foot grass	<i>Agrostis setacea</i>
Devil's-bit scabious	<i>Scabiosa succisa</i>
Dewberry	<i>Rubus caesius</i>
Dew-grass (Cock's-foot grass) (hard grass)	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Dock	<i>Rumex</i>
" Broad-leaved	" <i>obtusifolius</i>
" Curled	" <i>crispus</i>
" Fiddle	" <i>pulcher</i>
" Great water	" <i>hydrolapathum</i>
" Water	" <i>aquaticus</i>
Dog-rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Dog's (or wild) chamomile	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>
Dog-violet	<i>Viola canina</i>
Dog-wood	<i>Cornus sanguinea</i>
Dragon's mouth (snap-dragon)	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Dutch (or white) clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
Dwarf sallow (dwarf silky willow)	<i>Salix repens</i>
Dwarf cherry	<i>Prunus cerasus</i>
Dyer's-greenweed (woad waxen)	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Eared sallow	<i>Salix aurita</i>
Early hair-grass	<i>Aira præcox</i>
Earth (or pig) nut	<i>Conopodium (Bunium) denudatum</i>
Elder	<i>Sambucus nigra</i>
Elm	<i>Ulmus campestris</i>
Enchanter's nightshade	<i>Circæa lutetiana</i>
English catchfly	<i>Silene (gallica) anglica</i>
Euonymus	<i>Euonymus japonicus</i> and <i>variegatus</i>
Evergreen oak (holly, or holm, oak)	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Everlasting pea	<i>Lathyrus (Orobus) latifolius</i>
Everlasting pea, Narrow-leaved	<i>Lathyrus (Orobus) sylvestris</i>
Eye-bright	<i>Euphrasia officinalis</i>
Feather-top grass (Wood small reed) (common wood reed)	<i>Calamagrostis epigeios (epigejos)</i>

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Fescue-grass, Sheep's	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Feverfew, Common	<i>Chrysanthemum parthenium</i>
Fiddle-dock	<i>Rumex pulcher</i>
Field bind-weed (<i>convolvulus</i>)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Field forget-me-not (field mouse-ear scorpion-grass)	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Field mare's-tail (corn horse-tail)	<i>Equisetum arvense</i>
Field (or yellow) melilot	<i>Melilotus officinalis (arvensis)</i>
Field mouse-ear chickweed	<i>Cerastium arvense</i>
Field mouse-ear scorpion-grass (Field forget-me-not)	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Field-rose	<i>Rosa arvensis</i>
Field-scabious	<i>Scabiosa arvensis</i>
Field thistle	<i>Cnicus arvensis</i>
Field wood-rush (cuckoo-grass)	<i>Luzula campestris</i>
Field wormwood	<i>Artemisia campestris</i>
Figwort, Knotted	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
" Water (water betony)	" <i>aquatica</i>
Fine-leaved hedge mustard (flixweed)	<i>Sisymbrium sophia</i>
Fir, Silver	<i>Abies (Picea) pectinata</i>
" Spruce	<i>Picea excelsa</i>
Flixweed (fine-leaved hedge mustard)	<i>Sisymbrium sophia</i>
Forget-me-not, Field (field mouse-ear scorpion-grass)	<i>Myosotis arvensis</i>
Forget-me-not, Water (water mouse-ear scorpion-grass)	" <i>palustris</i>
Foxglove	<i>Digitalis purpurea</i>
French (or almond-leaved, or three-stamened) willow	<i>Salix triandra</i>
Frog-grass (toad-grass) (Toad-rush)	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>
Fuchsia, Single	<i>Fuchsia gracilis</i>
" Double	" <i>spectabilis</i>
" Scarlet	" <i>coccinea</i>
Furze (gorse)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Gardener's Garters (often known as Ribbon Grass)	<i>Phalaris arundinacea variegata</i>
Garlic mustard (Jack-by-the-hedge) (sauce alone) (hedge-garlic)	<i>Sisymbrium alliaria</i>
Gean (or wild) cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Geranium, Garden (various)	<i>Pelargonium zonale, etc.</i>
Glaucous heath sedge	<i>Carex glauca</i>
Golden-rod	<i>Solidago virgaurea</i>
Golden saxifrage	<i>Chrysosplenium oppositifolium</i>
Good King Henry (mercury goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>
Gooseberry	<i>Ribes grossularia (uva-crispa)</i>
Goosefoots :—	
Good King Henry (mercury goosefoot)	<i>Chenopodium bonus-henricus</i>
Goosefoot, Many-seeded	
" Red	" <i>polyspermum</i>
" Stinking	" <i>rubrum</i>
" White	" <i>vulvaria</i>
" album	" <i>album</i>
Goose-grass (cleavers), see Bedstraws	<i>Galium aparine</i>
Gorse (furze)	<i>Ulex europaeus</i>
Grape-vine	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Great (or hooded) bindweed	<i>Convolvulus (Calystegia) sepium</i>
Great burnet-saxifrage	<i>Pimpinella major</i>
Great common-sedge (greater bank-sedge)	<i>Carex riparia</i>
Greater bird's-foot trefoil	<i>Lotus uliginosus (pilosus)</i>
Greater plantain	<i>Plantago major</i>
Greater stitchwort	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Great hairy willow herb (codlins and cream)	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Great hairy wood-rush	<i>Luzula maximina</i>

FOOD-PLANT.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Great mullein	<i>Verbascum thapsus</i>
Great reed	<i>Phragmites communis</i>
Great reed-mace (pokers)	<i>Typha latifolia</i>
Great water-dock	<i>Rumex hydrolapathum</i>
Great wild-valerian (cat's valerian)	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
Great yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Grey hair-grass	<i>Corynephorus (Aira) canescens</i>
Grey poplar	<i>Populus canescens</i>
Grey sallow	<i>Salix cinerea</i>
Gromwell, Corn (bastard alkaret)	<i>Lithospermum arvense</i>
Ground-ivy	<i>Nepeta glechoma</i>
Groundsel	<i>Senecio vulgaris</i>
Guelder rose	<i>Viburnum opulus</i>
Hairbell (harebell) (blue-bell of Scotland)	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Hair-grass (mouse-grass)	<i>Aira caryophylla</i>
,, Early	,, <i>præcox</i>
,, Grey	<i>Corynephorus (Aira) canescens</i>
,, Turfy (tussock-grass)	<i>Deschampsia (Aira) cæspitosa</i>
Hairy mint	<i>Mentha hirsuta</i>
Hairy (broad-leaved) wood-rush	<i>Luzula vernalis (pilosa)</i>
Harebell (Hairbell) (blue-bell of Scotland)	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i>
Hare's (or beaked) parsley	<i>Anthriscus sylvestris</i>
Hare's-tail cotton-grass	<i>Eriophorum vaginatum</i>
Haut-bois (garden) strawberry	<i>Fragaria elatior</i>
Hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis taraxifolia</i>
,, Smooth	,, <i>virens</i>
Hawk-weed, Mouse-ear	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
Hawthorn (whitethorn) (may)	<i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i>
Hazel (wood-nut)	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Heart's-ease (wild pansy)	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Heath, Cross-leaved	<i>Erica tetralix</i>
,, Common-purple (or fine-leaved)	,, <i>cineræa</i>
Heath bedstraw	<i>Galium saxatile</i>
Heather (ling)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Hedge bedstraw	<i>Galium mollugo</i>
Hedge garlic (Jack-by-the-hedge)	<i>Sisymbrium alliaria</i>
(garlic mustard) (sauce alone)	
Hedge mustard	<i>Sisymbrium officinale</i>
Hedge wound-wort	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Hemlock stork's-bill	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i>
Hemp agrimony	<i>Eupatorium cannabinum</i>
Hemp nettle, Common	<i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i>
Red	,, <i>ladanum</i>
Henbane	<i>Hyoscyamus niger</i>
Herb bennet (wood, or common, avens)	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Hoary mullein	<i>Verbascum pulverulentum</i>
Hoary ragwort	<i>Senecio erucifolius</i>
Hog's-fennel (milk parsley)	<i>Peucedanum palustre</i>
Hog-weed (cow-parsnip)	<i>Heracleum sphondylium</i>
Holly	<i>Ilex aquifolium</i>
Hollyhock	<i>Althæa rosea</i>
Holly-leaved barberry	<i>Berberis aquifolium</i>
Holly oak (evergreen, or holm, oak)	<i>Quercus ilex</i>
Holm oak (evergreen, or holly, oak)	
Honeysuckle (woodbine)	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Hooded (or great) bindweed	<i>Convolvulus (Calystegia) sepium</i>
Hop, Wild	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Hop-trefoil	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Hornbeam	<i>Carpinus betulus</i>
Horse-chestnut	<i>Æsculus hippocastanum</i>
Horse-radish	<i>Cochlearia armoracia</i>
Horse-shoe vetch (Tufted)	<i>Hippocratea comosa</i>
Hound's tongue	<i>Cynoglossum officinale</i>

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Indian-cress (improperly known as "nasturtium")	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>
Ivy	<i>Hedera helix</i>
Jack-by-the-hedge (garlic mustard) (sauce-alone) (hedge garlic)	<i>Sisymbrium alliaria</i>
Jointed rush, Shining fruited	<i>Juncus lamprocarpus</i>
Juniper	<i>Juniperus communis</i>
Kidney-vetch (lady's-fingers)	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Knap-weed, Black	<i>Centaurea nigra</i>
Knot-grass	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i>
Knotted fig-wort	<i>Scrophularia nodosa</i>
Laburnum	<i>Laburnum vulgare</i>
Lad's-love (old-man) (southern-wood)	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>
Lady's (or yellow) bedstraw	<i>Galium verum</i> (and var <i>maritimum</i>)
Lady's-fingers (kidney-vetch)	<i>Anthyllis vulneraria</i>
Lady's mantle, Alpine	<i>Alchemilla alpina</i>
Lady's smock (milk-maids) (cuckoo flower)	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Lamb's-tongue plantain	<i>Plantago media</i>
Larch	<i>Larix europaea</i>
Large (great-hairy) willow-herb (codlins and cream)	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Larkspur	<i>Delphinium</i>
Laurel	<i>Laurus</i>
Lavender grass (blue or purple moor-grass) (purple melic-grass)	<i>Molinia cærulea</i>
Least (or wild) lettuce	<i>Lactuca saligna</i>
Lesser bank-sedge (lesser common-sedge)	<i>Carex paludosa</i>
Lesser celandine (pile wort)	<i>Ranunculus ficaria</i>
Lesser common-sedge (lesser bank-sedge)	<i>Carex paludosa</i>
Lesser periwinkle	<i>Vinca minor</i>
Lesser reed-mace	<i>Typha augustifolia</i>
Lettuce, Garden	<i>Lactuca sativa</i>
Lilac	<i>Syringa vulgaris</i>
Lime	<i>Tilia vulgaris</i>
Ling (heather)	<i>Calluna vulgaris</i>
Livelong (Orpine)	<i>Sedum telephium</i>
Lombardy poplar	<i>Populus fastigiata</i> (<i>pyramidalis</i>)
Loosestrife, Purple	<i>Lythrum salicaria</i>
Loosestrife, Yellow	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Lucerne	<i>Medicago sativa</i>
Lyme-grass (Upright sea)	<i>Elymus arenarius</i>
Mallow	<i>Malva sylvestris</i>
Many seeded goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium polyspermum</i>
Maple	<i>Acer campestre</i>
Marigold, Common garden	<i>Calendula officinalis</i>
Majoram (wild)	<i>Origanum vulgare</i>
Marram (grass)	<i>Ammophila arundinacea</i> (<i>Psamma arenaria</i>)
Marsh plume-thistle	<i>Cnicus palustris</i>
Marsh saw-grass	<i>Cladium mariscus</i>
Marsh sow-thistle	<i>Sonchus palustris</i>
Marsh-trefoil (bogbean) (buckbean)	<i>Menyanthes trifoliata</i>
Mat-grass (mat-weed)	<i>Nardus stricta</i>
May (whitethorn) (hawthorn)	<i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i>
Meadow-grass, Annual or Common	<i>Poa annua</i>
Meadow-rue, Yellow	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>
Meadow (or white) saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>
Meadow soft-grass	<i>Holcus lanatus</i>
Meadow-sweet	<i>Spiraea ulmaria</i>
Meadow thistle	<i>Cnicus pratensis</i>

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Medick, Black (nonsuch)	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Melilot; Yellow (or field)	<i>Melilotus officinalis (arvensis)</i>
Michaelmas daisy	<i>Aster novi belgii</i>
Mignonette, Garden	<i>Reseda odorata</i>
Weld	<i>luteola</i>
Wild	<i>lutea</i>
Milfoil (yarrow)	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Milk-maids (lady's-smock) (cuckoo flower)	<i>Cardamine pratensis</i>
Milk parsley (hog's fennel)	<i>Peucedanum palustre</i>
Milkwort, Common	<i>Polygala vulgaris</i>
Mint, Corn	<i>Mentha arvensis</i>
Hairy	<i>hirsuta</i>
Spear (garden)	<i>viridis</i>
Water	<i>aquatica</i>
Mock orange blossom (<i>syringa</i>)	<i>Philadelphus</i>
Monkshood	<i>Aconitum napellus</i>
Moss campion	<i>Silene acaulis</i>
Mossy cypsel	<i>Arenaria (Cherleria) sedoides</i>
Mossy saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga hypnoides</i>
Moth mullein	<i>Verbascum blattaria</i>
Mountain ash (rowan)	<i>Pyrus aucuparia</i>
Mouse-ear chickweed	<i>Cerastium triviale</i>
Broad-leaved	<i>glomeratum (vulgatum)</i>
Field	<i>arvense</i>
Mouse-grass (hair-grass).	<i>Aira caryophylla</i>
Mouse-ear hawk-weed	<i>Hieracium pilosella</i>
Mud-rush	<i>Juncus compressus, sub species Gerardii</i>
Mugwort	<i>Artemisia vulgaris</i>
Mulberry	<i>Morus</i>
Mullein, Black (or dark)	<i>Verbascum nigrum</i>
Great	<i>thapsus</i>
Hoary (or yellow)	<i>pulverulentum</i>
Moth	<i>blattaria</i>
White	<i>lychnitis</i>
Musk-thistle	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
Narrow-leaved oat-grass	<i>Avena pratensis</i>
Narrow-leaved (or ribwort) plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Nasturtium (correct name is "Indian cress")	<i>Tropaeolum majus</i>
Navel-wort (wall penny wort)	<i>Cotyledon umbilicus</i>
Needle-whin (needle-furze) (needle-greenweed) (petty whin)	<i>Genista anglica</i>
Nettle, Common dead	<i>Lamium vulgatum</i>
Purple (or red) dead	<i>Lamium purpureum</i>
Small stinging	<i>Urtica urens</i>
Stinging	<i>dioica</i>
White dead (white archangel)	<i>Lamium album</i>
Nettle-leaved bell-flower (canterbury bells)	<i>Campanula trachelium</i>
Nonsuch (black Medick)	<i>Medicago lupulina</i>
Nottingham catchfly	<i>Silene nutans</i>
Nut (hazel)	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Oak	<i>Quercus robur</i>
Oat-grass, Narrow-leaved	<i>Avena pratensis</i>
Old-man (lad's love) (southern-wood)	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>
Old-man's beard (traveller's-joy)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Oleander	<i>Nerium oleander</i>
Orach	<i>Atriplex patula</i>
Sea	<i>laciniata</i>
Orpine (livelong)	<i>Sedum telephium</i>
Osier (See also "Sallows" and "Willows")	<i>Salix viminalis</i>
Purple	<i>purpurea</i>

FOOD-PLANT.

Paigle (cowslip)	
Pear, Wild	
Pegwood (skewerwood) (spindle-tree)	
Pellitory-of-the-wall	
Perforated St. John's-wort	
Persicaria, Common (or spotted)	
Petty-spurge	
Petty whin (needle-whin) (needle-furze) (needle greenweed)	
Pig (or earth) nut	
Pile-wort (lesser celandine)	
Pine, Scots	
Plantain, Buck's-horn	
" Greater	
" Lamb's-tongue	
" Narrow-leaved (or rib-wort)	
" Seaside	
Plum	
Poor man's weather-glass (Scarlet pimpernel)	
Poplar, Black	
" Grey	
" Lombardy	
" White	
" " Aspen," species of	
Portland spurge	
Portugal laurel	
Potato	
Prickly glass-wort (salt wort)	
Primrose	
Privet	
Purging buckthorn	
Purple (or red) clover	
Purple (or red) dead-nettle	
Purple-flowered small-reed (purple small-reed) (spear-leaved wood-reed)	
Purple heath, Common	
Purple loose-strife	
Purple melic-grass (blue, or purple, moor-grass) (lavender grass)	
Purple osier	
Purple small-reed (Purple-flowered small-reed) (spear-leaved wood-reed)	
Ragged robin	
Ragwort	
" Hoary	
Rape	
Raspberry, Wild	
Red-bartsia	
Red-bearberry	
Red-campion	
Red (or purple) clover	
Red-currant	
Red (or purple) dead nettle	
Red-goosefoot	
Red hemp-nettle	
Red whortleberry (Cowberry)	
Reed (great, common or ditch)	
Reed canary-grass (Gardener's Garters is a good substitute)	
Reed-mace Great (pokers)	
" Lesser	
Reed meadow-grass	
Rest-harrow (spinous)	

SCIENTIFIC NAME.

Primula veris	
Pyrus communis	
Euonymus europaeus	
Parietaria officinalis	
Hypericum perforatum	
Polygonum persicaria	
Euphorbia peplus	
Genista anglica	
Conopodium (Bunium) denudatum	
Ranunculus ficaria	
Pinus sylvestris	
Plantago coronopus	
" major	
" media	
" lanceolata	
" maritima	
Prunus domestica	
Anagallis arvensis	
Populus nigra	
" canescens	
" fastigiata (pyramidalis)	
" alba	
" tremula	
Euphorbia portlandica	
Cerasus lusitanica	
Solanum tuberosum	
Salsola kali	
Primula vulgaris (acaulis)	
Ligustrum vulgare	
Rhamnus catharticus	
Trifolium pratense	
Lamium purpureum	
Calamagrostis lanceolata	
Erica cinerea	
Lythrum salicaria	
Molinia caerulea	
Salix purpurea	
Calamagrostis lanceolata	
Lychnis flos-cuculi	
Senecio jacobaea	
" erucifolius	
Brassica napus	
Rubus idaeus	
Bartsia odontites	
Arctostaphylos uva-ursi	
Lychnis dioica (diurna)	
Trifolium pratense	
Ribes rubrum	
Lamium purpureum	
Chenopodium rubrum	
Galeopsis ladanum	
Vaccinium vitis-idaea	
Phragmites communis	
Phalaris arundinacea	
Typha latifolia	
" augustifolia	
Glyceria aquatica	
Ononis spinosa	

FOOD-PLANT.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Rhubarb	<i>Rheum rhabarbarum</i>
Ribbon-grass (Gardener's Garters)	<i>Phalaris arundinacea variegata</i>
Ribwort (or narrow-leaved) Plantain	<i>Plantago lanceolata</i>
Rock-rose (sun-cistus)	<i>Helianthemum chamaecistus</i>
Rock spurrey	<i>Spergula rupestris</i>
Rose (garden rose)	<i>Rosa</i>
,, Burnet (or Scotch) (wild)	<i>spinosissima</i>
,, Dog (wild)	<i>canina</i>
,, Field (wild)	<i>arvensis</i>
Rough Brome-grass	<i>Bromus asper</i>
Rough-chervil	<i>Chærophylloides temulum</i>
Rough cocks-foot grass	<i>Dactylis glomerata</i>
Rough hawk-bit	<i>Leontodon hispidus</i>
Rowan (mountain-ash)	<i>Pyrus aucuparia</i>
Rush, Common or soft	<i>Juncus effusus (conglomeratus)</i>
Field wood (cuckoo-grass)	<i>Luzula campestris</i>
Great hairy wood	<i>maxima</i>
Broad-leaved hairy wood	<i>vernalis (pilosa)</i>
Jointed (shining-fruited jointed rush)	<i>Juncus lamprocarpus</i>
Rye	<i>Secale cereale</i>
Sainfoin	<i>Onobrychis vicæfolia (sativa)</i>
Saint John's-wort (perforated Saint John's-wort)	<i>Hypericum perforatum</i>
Salad-burnet (Common)	<i>Poterium sanguisorba.</i>
Sallow (great round leaved). (See also "Osiers" and "Willows")	<i>Salix caprea</i>
Sallow, Eared	<i>aurita</i>
,, Grey	<i>cineræa</i>
,, Dwarf (Dwarf silky willow)	<i>repens</i>
Salt-wort (prickly glass-wort)	<i>Salsola kali</i>
Sand couch-grass	<i>Agropyron junceum</i>
Sauce-alone (Jack-by-the-hedge) (garlic mustard)	<i>Sisymbrium alliaria</i>
Saw-wort	<i>Serratula tinctoria</i>
Saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga aizoides</i>
,, Alternate-leaved golden	<i>Chrysosplenium alternifolium</i>
,, Golden	<i>oppositifolium</i>
,, Mossy	<i>Saxifraga hypnoides</i>
,, White-meadow	<i>granulata</i>
Scabious, Devil's-bit	<i>Scabiosa succisa</i>
,, Field	<i>arvensis</i>
,, Sheep's-bit	<i>Jasione montana</i>
,, Small	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>
Scarlet pimpernel (poor man's weather glass)	<i>Anagallis arvensis</i>
Scarlet-runner bean	<i>Phaseolus vulgaris</i>
Scentless (or corn) mayweed (corn fever- few)	<i>Matricaria inodora</i>
Scots pine	<i>Pinus sylvestris</i>
Scotch (or burnet) rose	<i>Rosa spinosissima</i>
Scotch-thistle	<i>Onopordon acanthium (carduus acanthoides)</i>
Sea-buckthorn	<i>Hippophaë rhamnoides</i>
Sea-holly (sea-eryngo)	<i>Eryngium maritimum</i>
Sea-lavender	<i>Statice limonium</i>
Sea milkwort (black saltwort)	<i>Glaux maritima</i>
Sea-orach	<i>Atriplex laciniata</i>
Sea-pink (thrift)	<i>Armeria vulgaris (maritima)</i>
Sea-rocket	<i>Cakile maritima</i>
Sea sand-wort	<i>Arenaria peploides</i>
Seaside-plantain	<i>Plantago maritima</i>
Sea-spurge	<i>Euphorbia paralias</i>
Sea star-wort	<i>Aster tripolium</i>
Sea-thrift (sea-pink)	<i>Armeria vulgaris (maritima)</i>

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Sea-wormwood	<i>Artemisia maritima</i>
Sedge, Glaucous-heath	<i>Carex glauca</i>
„ Great common (greater bank-sedge)	„ <i>riparia</i>
Sedge, Lesser common (lesser bank-sedge)	„ <i>paludosa</i>
Sedge, Wood	„ <i>sylvatica</i>
Setterwort (stinking hellebore)	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>
Sheep's-bit scabious	<i>Jasione montana</i>
Sheep's fescue-grass	<i>Festuca ovina</i>
Sheep's sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosella</i>
Shining-fruited jointed rush	<i>Juncus lamprocarpus</i>
Silver fir	<i>Abies (Picea) pectinata</i>
Skewerwood (spindle-tree) (pegwood)	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Sleepwort (stinking wall lettuce)	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>
Slender (or wood) false brome-grass	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Sloe (blackthorn)	<i>Prunus communis (spinosa)</i>
Small (or field) bindweed (convolvulus)	<i>Convolvulus arvensis</i>
Small-leaved lime	<i>Tilia parvifolia</i>
Small (stinging) nettle	<i>Urtica urens</i>
Small scabious	<i>Scabiosa columbaria</i>
Small-teasel	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>
Smooth hawk's-beard	<i>Crepis virens</i>
Smooth-stalked meadow-grass	<i>Poa pratensis</i>
Snap-dragon (dragon's mouth)	<i>Antirrhinum majus</i>
Snow-berry	<i>Symporicarpus racemosus</i>
Soft (or Common) rush	<i>Juncus eifusus (conglomeratus)</i>
Sorrel	<i>Rumex acetosa</i>
„ Sheep's	„ <i>acetosella</i>
Southern-wood (old-man) (lad's-love)	<i>Artemisia abrotanum</i>
Sow-thistle (common)	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i>
„ Corn	„ <i>arvensis</i>
„ Marsh	„ <i>palustris</i>
Spanish catchfly	<i>Silene otites</i>
Spear-leaved wood-reed (Purple-flowered) wood-reed)	<i>Calamagrostis lanceolata</i>
Spear (garden) mint	<i>Mentha viridis</i>
Spear-thistle	<i>Cnicus lanceolatus</i>
Spindle-tree (skewer-wood) (pegwood)	<i>Euonymus europaeus</i>
Spotted (or common) persicaria (spotted knotweed)	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i>
Spruce-fir	<i>Picea excelsa</i>
Spurge, Cypress	<i>Euphorbia cyparissias</i>
„ Petty	„ <i>peplus</i>
„ Portland	„ <i>portlandica</i>
„ Sea	„ <i>paralias</i>
„ Wood	„ <i>amygdaloides</i>
Spur-valerian	<i>Centranthus ruber</i>
Stinging nettle	<i>Urtica dioica</i>
„ „ Small	„ <i>urens</i>
Stinking chamomile (stinking mayweed)	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Stinking goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium vulvaria</i>
Stinking hellebore (setterwort)	<i>Helleborus foetidus</i>
Stinking mayweed (stinking chamomile)	<i>Anthemis cotula</i>
Stinking wall lettuce (sleepwort)	<i>Lactuca virosa</i>
Stitchwort, Greater	<i>Stellaria holostea</i>
Stonecrop, Biting	<i>Sedum acre</i>
Strawberry, Haut-bois (garden)	<i>Fragaria elatior</i>
„ Wild	„ <i>vesca</i>
Strawberry-tree	<i>Arbutus unedo</i>
Sun-cistus (rock-rose)	<i>Helianthemum chamaecistus</i>
Swallow-wort	<i>Asclepias cornuti</i>
Sweet chestnut	<i>Castanea sativa</i>
Sweet-gale (bog-myrtle)	<i>Myrica gale</i>

FOOD-PLANT.

	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Sweet violet	<i>Viola odorata</i>
Sweet woodruff (this is a good substitute for the bedstraws)	<i>Asperula odorata</i>
Sycamore	<i>Acer pseudo-platanus</i>
Syringa, referred to in page 11, as attracting moths to its flowers, is correctly "Mock orange blossom" (not Lilac, <i>Syringa vulgaris</i>)	<i>Philadelphus</i>
Tamarisk	<i>Tamarix gallica</i>
Tansy	<i>Tanacetum vulgare</i>
Tea-leaved willow	<i>Salix phyllicifolia</i>
Tea-tree	<i>Lycium barbarum</i>
Teasel, Small	<i>Dipsacus pilosus</i>
" Wild	<i>sylvestris</i>
Thistle, Field (or creeping plume)	<i>Cnicus arvensis</i>
" Marsh plume	<i>" palustris</i>
" Meadow	<i>" pratensis</i>
" Musk	<i>Carduus nutans</i>
" Scotch	<i>Onopordon acanthium</i> (<i>Carduus acanthoides</i>)
" Spear plume	<i>Cnicus lanceolatus</i>
" Welted	<i>Carduus crispus</i>
" Woolly-headed	<i>Cnicus eriophorus</i>
Three-stamened (almond-leaved, or French) willow	<i>Salix triandra</i>
Thrift (sea-pink)	<i>Armeria vulgaris</i> (<i>maritima</i>)
Thyme	<i>Thymus</i>
" Wild	<i>serpyllum</i>
Timothy-grass (cat's-tail grass)	<i>Phlæum pratense</i>
Toad-rush (toad-grass) (frog-grass)	<i>Juncus bufonius</i>
Tomato	<i>Lycopersicum esculentum</i>
Trailing tormentil (cinquefoil)	<i>Potentilla reptans</i>
Traveller's-joy (old man's beard)	<i>Clematis vitalba</i>
Treacle-mustard, Wormseed	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>
Trefoil, Bird's-foot	<i>Lotus corniculatus</i>
" Greater bird's-foot	<i>" uliginosus (pilosus)</i>
" Hop	<i>Trifolium procumbens</i>
Tufted horse-shoe vetch	<i>Hippocrepis comosa</i>
Tufted-vetch	<i>Vicia cracca</i>
Turfy hair-grass (tussock-grass)	<i>Deschampsia (Aira) cæspitosa</i>
Turnip	<i>Brassica rapa</i>
Tussock-grass (turfy hair-grass)	<i>Deschampsia (Aira) cæspitosa</i>
Upright crowfoot	<i>Ranunculus acris</i>
Valerian, Great wild (or Cat's)	<i>Valeriana officinalis</i>
Vetch, Bush	<i>Vicia sepium</i>
" Common	<i>" hirsuta (sativa)</i>
" Tufted	<i>" cracca</i>
" Wood	<i>" sylvatica</i>
" Yellow	<i>" lutea</i>
Vine, Grape	<i>Vitis vinifera</i>
Violet, Dog	<i>Viola canina</i>
" Sweet	<i>" odorata</i>
Viper's bugloss	<i>Echium vulgare</i>
Virginia creeper	<i>Ampelopsis</i>
Wall penny-wort (navel-wort)	<i>Cotyledon umbilicus</i>
Water bedstraw	<i>Galium palustre</i>
Water betony (water figwort)	<i>Scrophularia aquatica</i>
Water-cress	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i>
Water-dock	<i>Rumex aquaticus</i>
Water-dock, Great	<i>" hydrolapathum</i>
Water figwort (water betony)	<i>Scrophularia aquatica</i>
Water forget-me-not (water mouse-ear scorpion-grass)	<i>Myosotis palustris</i>

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Water-mint	<i>Mentha aquatica</i>
Wayfaring-tree	<i>Viburnum lantana</i>
Weeping willow	<i>Salix babylonica</i>
Weld mignonette	<i>Reseda luteola</i>
Welted thistle	<i>Carduus crispus</i>
Wheat	<i>Agropyron (Triticum) sativum</i>
Whinberry (Whortleberry) (bilberry) (blaeberry)	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
White archangel (white dead-nettle)	<i>Lamium album</i>
White beak-rush	<i>Rhynchospora alba</i>
White-beam	<i>Pyrus aria</i>
White bottle (or bladder) campion	<i>Silene cucubalus (inflata)</i>
White campion	<i>Lychnis alba (vespertina)</i>
White (or Dutch) clover	<i>Trifolium repens</i>
White dead-nettle (white archangel)	<i>Lamium album</i>
White goosefoot	<i>Chenopodium album</i>
White meadow saxifrage	<i>Saxifraga granulata</i>
White mullein	<i>Verbascum lychnitis</i>
White poplar	<i>Populus alba</i>
Whitethorn (may) (hawthorn)	<i>Crataegus oxyacantha</i>
White tobacco	<i>Nicotiana, affinis, and sylvestris</i>
White willow	<i>Salix alba</i>
Whortleberry (bilberry) (blaeberry) (whinberry)	<i>Vaccinium myrtillus</i>
Wild angelica	<i>Angelica sylvestris</i>
Wild crab apple	<i>Pyrus malus</i>
Wild carrot	<i>Daucus carota</i>
Wild (or dog's) chamomile	<i>Matricaria chamomilla</i>
Wild charlock (wild mustard)	<i>Brassica sinapistrum (arvensis)</i>
Wild (or gean) cherry	<i>Prunus avium</i>
Wild chervil (common beaked parsley)	<i>Anthriscus vulgaris</i>
Wild hop	<i>Humulus lupulus</i>
Wild (least) lettuce	<i>Lactuca saligna</i>
Wild mignonette	<i>Reseda lutea</i>
Wild mustard (wild charlock)	<i>Brassica sinapistrum (arvensis)</i>
Wild pansy (heartsease)	<i>Viola tricolor</i>
Wild pear	<i>Pyrus communis</i>
Wild raspberry	<i>Rubus idaeus</i>
Wild (dog) rose	<i>Rosa canina</i>
Wild strawberry	<i>Fragaria vesca</i>
Wild teasel	<i>Dipsacus sylvestris</i>
Wild thyme	<i>Thymus serpyllum</i>
Willow. (See also "Osiers" and "Sallows")	<i>Salix triandra</i>
Willow, Almond-leaved (or French) (three stamened)	.. <i>pentandra</i>
Willow, Bay-leaved	.. <i>russelliana</i>
.. Bedford	.. <i>fragilis</i>
.. Crack (withy)	.. <i>nigricans</i>
.. Dark-leaved	.. <i>repens</i>
.. Dwarf silky (dwarf sallow)	.. <i>phylicifolia</i>
.. Tea-leaved	.. <i>babylonica</i>
.. Weeping	.. <i>alba</i>
.. White	<i>Epilobium hirsutum</i>
Willow-herb, Great hairy (codlins and cream)	<i>Barbarea vulgaris</i>
Winter cress	<i>Salix fragilis</i>
Withy (crack willow)	<i>Genista tinctoria</i>
Woad waxen (dyer's-greenweed)	<i>Anemone nemorosa</i>
Wood anemone	<i>Geum urbanum</i>
Wood (or common) avens (herb bennet)	<i>Stachys betonica</i>
Wood betony	<i>Lonicera periclymenum</i>
Woodbine (honeysuckle)	<i>Brachypodium sylvaticum</i>
Wood (or slender) false brome-grass	<i>Poa nemoralis</i>
Wood meadow-grass	<i>Corylus avellana</i>
Wood-nut (hazel)	

FOOD-PLANT.	SCIENTIFIC NAME.
Woodruff, Sweet (this is a good substitute for the bedstraws)	<i>Asperula odorata</i>
Wood-rush, Great hairy (see also under "Rush")	<i>Luzula maxima</i>
Wood-sage	<i>Teucrium scorodonia</i>
Wood-sedge	<i>Carex sylvatica</i>
Wood small-reed (common wood-reed) (feather-top grass)	<i>Calamagrostis epigejos (epigejos)</i>
Wood-spurge	<i>Euphorbia amygdaloides</i>
Wood-vetch	<i>Vicia sylvatica</i>
Woody nightshade (bittersweet)	<i>Solanum dulcamara</i>
Woolly-headed thistle	<i>Cnicus eriophorus</i>
Worm-seed treacle-mustard	<i>Erysimum cheiranthoides</i>
Wormwood (Common)	<i>Artemisia absinthium</i>
Field	<i>campestris</i>
" Sea	<i>maritima</i>
" Old-man, a species of	<i>abrotanum</i>
Wound-wort, Hedge	<i>Stachys sylvatica</i>
Wych-elm	<i>Ulmus montana</i>
Yarrow (milfoil)	<i>Achillea millefolium</i>
Yellow balsam	<i>Impatiens noli-me-tangere</i>
Yellow (or lady's) bedstraw	<i>Galium verum (and var maritimum)</i>
Yellow (iris) flag	<i>Iris pseudacorus</i>
Yellow loosestrife	<i>Lysimachia vulgaris</i>
Yellow meadow-rue	<i>Thalictrum flavum</i>
Yellow (or field) melilot	<i>Melilotus officinalis (arvensis)</i>
Yellow pea (meadow vetchling)	<i>Lathyrus pratensis</i>
Yellow rattle	<i>Rhinanthus crista-galli</i>
Yellow toadflax (yellow snapdragon)	<i>Linaria vulgaris</i>
Yellow vetch	<i>Vicia lutea</i>
Yew	<i>Taxus baccata</i>

ALPHABETICAL INDEXES TO BUTTERFLIES AND MOTHS.

These are separated, the Butterflies preceding the Moths, thus following on the lines adopted in the Treatise.

The methods of use are illustrated below, viz: Presuming "Atropos" is in mind. Turn to this name in the Index; "Death's Head Hawk" is referred to, and details appear under the latter name, in its alphabetical position, in the Treatise. If the Systematic Arrangement is required the consecutive number is indicated by the figures "88," which appear opposite "Death's Head Hawk" in the Index.

It may be helpful to remark here that when a name has slipped the memory, try to recollect another closely allied species. If successful, find the latter's number in the Index, then turn to the same number in the Systematic Arrangement and probably the name originally required will be adjacent.

Where specific and varietal names are duplicated, the word (type) denotes which is typical.

A few moths of casual occurrence, or of doubtful British capture, are disposed of by a slight remark in the Index only and are marked thus †; those marked + are included in the Systematic Arrangement, but not in the Treatise.

The Indexes can be used as a guide to the excellent coloured plates shown in "South's" three volumes, "The Butterflies of the British Isles" and "The Moths of the British Isles," as with very few exceptions, which are indicated, the primary English names shown herein are the same as those used by that author.

BUTTERFLIES.

REFER TO :—

Acis (late type)	Holly blue	Arion	Arran Brown	Large Blue
," (,)	Mazarine Blue		Artaxerxes (var)	Reputed British. 40
Acteon	Lulworth Skipper		Artemis	Brown Argus
Adippe	High Brown Fritillary		Astrarche	Marsh Fritillary
Adonis	Adonis Blue		Atalanta	Brown Argus
Adonis Blue	69			Red Admiral
Egeria	Speckled Wood			Heath Fritillary
Egon	Silver-studded Blue			Marsh Fritillary
Ethiops	Scotch Argus			Holly Blue
Agestis	Brown Argus			Long-tailed Blue
Agjaia	Dark Green Fritillary			Long-tailed Blue
Alba (var)	Small Copper			7
Albida (var)	Gatekeeper			Small Blue
Alderman	Red Admiral			Peacock
Alexis	Brown Argus			Purple Hairstreak
Allous (var)	Common Blue			Adonis Blue
Alsoides (var)	Brown Argus			Bath White
Alsus	Small Blue			Brown Hairstreak
Alveus	Reputed British "Skipper".	76		51
Alvcolus	Grizzled Skipper			White Letter Hairstreak
American Painted Lady	Reputed British.	22		Milkweed
Annomata (var)	Meadow Brown			3
Antiopa	Camberwell Beauty			Scotch Argus
Apollo	Reputed British "Apollo, The."			Peacock
Apollo, The	Reputed British.	13.		Short-tailed Blue
April Fritillary	Pearl-bordered Fritillary			Holly Blue
Archippus	Milkweed			Large White
Areua (var)	Common Blue			12
Arcte (var)	Ringlet			Chequered Skipper
Argiades	Short-tailed Blue			66
Argiolus (type)	Holly Blue			49
"	Mazarine Blue			Green-veined White
Argus	Silver-studded Blue			White Letter Hairstreak

BUTTERFLIES.

REFER TO :—

REFER TO :—

BUTTERFLIES.

REFER TO :—

BUTTERFLIES.

Cæca (var)	Ringlet	Coridon	Chalk Hill Blue
Carulea (var)	Common Blue	Corydon	Chalk Hill Blue
C-album	Comma	Crataegi	Black-veined White
Camberwell Beauty	20	Crocus	Clouded Yellow
Canilla	White Admiral	Cyanosticta (var)	Peacock
Candida	Wood White	Cymon	Mazarine Blue
Candidus	Wood White	Daphidice	Bath White
Cardamines	Orange-tip	Dark Green Fritillary	27
Cardui	Painted Lady	Dark Hairstreak	Black Hairstreak
Carthami	Reputed British " Skipper."	Dark Underwing	Reputed British
Cassiope (var)	Small Mountain Ringlet	Copper	61.
Castle Eden Argus	Brown Argus	Dark Underwing	Heath Fritillary
Ceronus (var)	Adonis Blue	Fritillary	Large Heath
Chalk Hill Blue	68	Davus	Glanville Fritillary
Chariclea (var)	Large white	Delia	Reputed British " Weaver "
Charlotta (var)	Dark Green Fritillary	Dia	Fritillary
Chequered Skipper	84	Didymia	Twin-spot Fritillary
Chryseis	Reputed British " Purple-edged	Dingy Skipper	78
Cinnus (var)	Copper "	Diniensis (var)	Wood White
Cinxia	Adonis Blue	Dispar	Large Copper
Cinxia Major	Glanville Fritillary	Doris	Reputed British " Copper."
Circe	Glanville Fritillary	Duke of Burgundy Fritillary	60
Clara (var)	Reputed British " Copper."	Dullidge Fritillary	74
Cleobis	Holly Blue	Durham Argus	Glanville Fritillary
Cleodoxa (var)	Holly Blue	Dusky-veined White	Brown Argus
Clifden Blue	High Brown Fritillary	Early White Cabbage Butterfly	Green-veined Whit-
Clifton Blue	Adonis Blue	Edusa	Large White
Clouded Yellow	Adonis Blue	Egeria	Clouded Yellow
Comma, The	11	Egerides (var)	Speckled Wood
Comma	16	Electra	Clouded Yellow
Common Blue	Silver-spotted Skipper	Eleus (var)	Small Copper
Common Copper	67	Emfield Eye	Speckled Wood
Coretas (var)	Small Copper	Eos (var)	Heath Fritillary
	Short-tailed Blue	Epiphron	Small Mountain Ringlet

REFER TO :—

BUTTERFLIES.

REFER TO :—

BUTTERFLIES.

Erysium (var)	Wood White	Howard's White
Essex Skipper	80	Pearl-bordered Fritillary
Euphydryas		Reputed British "Purple-edged Copper,"
Euridice		Green-veined White
Flava (var)		Grizzled Skipper
Fritillaria (var)		Marbled White
Galatea		Marbled White
Galathea		45
Gatekeeper		33
Glanville Fritillary		Reputed British "Scarce Copper,"
Golden Copper		Small Heath
Golden Heath Eye		Reputed British "Copper,"
Gordius		59
Grand Surprise		Camberwell Beauty
Grayling		41
Greasy Fritillary		Marsh Fritillary
Greater Silver-streaked Fritillary		Silver-washed Fritillary
Green Chequered White		Bath White
Green Hairstreak		55
Greenish Half Mourner		Bath White
Green-veined White		75
Grizzled Skipper		32
Heath Fritillary		Gatekeeper
Hedge Brown		Gatekeeper
Hedge Eye		Clouded Yellow
Helice (var)		Orange-tip
Hesperides (var)		Marsh Fritillary
Hibernica (var)		25
Hippotion (used in error)		Large Copper
Hippothoe (type)		Reputed British "Purple-edged Copper,"
Holly Blue	70	4

Small White		
Reputed British "American Painted Lady,"		
Comma		
Adonis Blue		
Clouded Yellow		
Pale Clouded Yellow		
Camberwell Beauty		
Ringlet		
Meadow Brown		
Common Blue		
Common Blue		
Reputed British "Hairstreak,"		
54		
Peacock		
Purple Emperor		
Large Heath		
Purple Emperor		
Meadow Brown		
Meadow Brown		
Pale Clouded Yellow		
Large Heath		
Ringlet		
73		
Large Blue		
Large Copper		
Large Garden White		
Large Heath (type)		
Large Heath		
Large Skipper		
Large-tailed Blue		
Large Tortoiseshell		
Large White		
Large White Cabbage		

REFER TO :—

BUTTERFLIES.

REFER TO :—

BUTTERFLIES.

Lathonia	Queen of Spain Fritillary
Lathyri (var)	Wood White
Latona	Queen of Spain Fritillary
Lavateræ (var)	Grizzled Skipper
Lead Argus	Silver-studded Blue
Lesser Silver-spotted Fritillary	Queen of Spain Fritillary "Arran Brown"
Ligaea	Reputed British
Linea	Small Skipper
Lineola	Essex Skipper
Lintneri (var)	Camberwell Beauty
Little Blue	Small Blue
Long-tailed Blue	63 Duke of Burgundy Fritillary
Lucina	Chalk Hill Blue
Lucretia (var)	81
Lulworth Skipper	Comma
Lutescens (var)	Small Heath
Lyllus (var)	
Machaon	Swallow-tail
Malva	Grizzled Skipper
Manchester Ringlet	Large Heath
Marbled White	37
Marmoress, The	Marbled White
Marsh Fritillary	34 Large Heath
Marsh Ringlet	Marsh Fritillary
Maturna	72
Mazarine Blue	
Meadow Brown	Pale Brown Hairstreak
Medea	Pale Clouded Yellow
Medon	Pallida (var)
Megæra	Pallida (var)
Melanotoxa (var)	Paphilus
Menippe	Paniscus

Small White	Metra (var)
36 Milkweed	Milkweed
Gatekeeper	Minckii (var)
Small Blue	Minima
Small Blue	Minimus
Milkweed	Monarch
Small Mountain Ringlet	Mountain Ringlet
Green-veined White	Napææ. (var)
Green-veined White	Napi
Heath Fritillary	Navarina (var)
Essex Skipper	New Small Skipper
White Admiral	Nigrina (var)
Reputed British	Niobe
Fritillary."	Niobe Fritillary
Reputed British.	Obsolete (var)
26	Obsolete (var)
Chalk Hill Blue	Obsolete (var)
Heath Fritillary	Obsolete (var)
Ringlet	Obsolete (var)
Scotch Argus	Small Mountain Ringlet
Small Heath	Scotch Argus.
8	Scotch Argus.
Marbled White	Marbled White
21	Chequered Skipper
Chequered Skipper	Pale Clouded Yellow
Pale Clouded Yellow	Reputed British.
Reputed British.	53
Brown Hairstreak	10
Comma	Brown Hairstreak
Small Heath	Comma
Small Heath	Small Heath
Chequered Skipper	Chequered Skipper

BUTTERFLIES.

REFER TO :—

Paphia	Silver-washed Fritillary	
Peacock	19	
Pea-pod Argus	Long-tailed Blue	
Pearl-bordered Likeness Fritillary	Heath Fritillary	29
Pearl-bordered Fritillary		
Pearl Skipper	Silver-spotted Skipper	
Phædra	Gatekeeper	
Philoxenus (var)	Large Heath	
Phleißippus	Small Copper	
Phlaeas	Milkweed	
Plantain Fritillary	Gianville Fritillary	
Podalirius	Reputed British "Scarce Swallow-tail"	
Polaris (var)	Scarce Marsh Ringlet	
Polychloros	Scarce Painted Lady	
Polydama (var)	Scarce Small Skipper	
Polyphemus	Scarce Swallow-tail	
Polysperchon (var)	Schmidtii (var)	
Praeclarus (var)	Scotch Argus	
Prorsa	Scotch Brown Argus	
Puer	Scotch White Spot	
Purple-edged Copper	Scotica (var)	
Purple Emperor	Scotica (var)	
Purple Hairstreak	Selene	
Pyronia (var)	Selvedged Heath Eye	
Quadripuncta (var)	Semeli	
Queen of England Fritillary	Semiarctia	
Queen of Spain Fritillary	Short-tailed Blue	
Quercus	Sibylla	
Rape	Sibylla	
Red Admiral	Silver-spotted Skipper	
Rhamni	Silver-studded Blue	
Ringlet		

BUTTERFLIES.

REFER TO :—

Rock Underwing	Grayling	
Rothleibii (var)	Large Heath	
Rothleib's Marsh Ringlet	Large Heath	
Royal William	Swallow-tail	
Rubi	Green Hairstreak	
Rutilia	Reputed British "Dark Under-wing Copper",	
Rutilus		
Sabellicæ (var)	Green-veined White	
Saffron	Clouded Yellow	
Salmacis (var)	Brown Argus	
Sareptensis	Pale Clouded Yellow	
Scarce Copper	Reputed British	58
Scarce Grizzled Skipper	Grizzled Skipper	
Scarce Marsh Ringlet	Large Heath	
Scarce Painted Lady	Reputed British; American Painted Lady	
Essex Skipper	Essex Skipper	
	Reputed British	2
	Small Copper	39
	Brown Argus	
	Brown Argus	
	Large Heath	
	Marsh Fritillary	
	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary	
	Small Heath	
	Grayling	
	Mazarine Blue	
	Short-tailed Blue	64
	Sibylla	
	Sibylla	
	White Admiral	
	White Admiral	82
		65

REFER TO :—

BUTTERFLIES.

Silver-washed Fritillary	24	
Sinapis	Wood White	71
Small Blue	62	Small White
Small Copper	48	Gatekeeper
Small Garden White	38	Small Heath
Small Heath	30	Small Meadow Brown
Small Mountain Ringlet	79	Small Pearl-bordered Fritillary
Small Ringlet	18	Small Skipper
Small Tailed Blue	5	Small Tortoiseshell
Small White	5	Small White Cabbage
Speckled Wood	42	Spini
Spinosa (var)		Spinosæ (var)
Spotted Saffron		Straw May Fritillary
Swallow-tail	1	Swallow-tail
Sylvanus		Sympathia (var)
Tages		Taras (var)
Taraxia (var)		Tessellata (var)
Testudo (var)		Thaumas
Thetis		Thetis
Tiphon		Tiphys
Tiphys		Tiresias

REFER TO :—

BUTTERFLIES.

BUTTERFLIES.		REFER TO :—
Tithonus		Gatekeeper
Turbridge Grayling		Grayling
Twin-spot Fritillary		Reputed British.
Typhon		Large Heath
Urtica		Small Tortoiseshell
Valesina (var)		Silver-washed Fritillary
Valezina (var)		Silver-washed Fritillary
Virgaureæ		Reputed British " Scarce Copper "
Virginianensis		" American "
		Painted Lady"
W-album		White Letter Hairstreak
Wall, The	43	
Wall Brown		Wall
Weaver's Fritillary		Reputed British.
White Admirable		White Admiral
White Admirals	15	Camberwell Beauty
White Bordered		52
White-letter Hairstreak		Camberwell Beauty
White Petticoat		Camberwell Beauty
Willow Beauty		Speckled Wood
Wood Argus		9
Wood White		

MOTHS.

Motis.	REFER TO :—	Motis.	REFER TO :—	Motis.	REFER TO :—
Abbreviata	Brindled Pug	Affinitata	Rivulet		
Abietaria (late type)	Engrailed	Agathina	Heath Rustic		
" (type)	Satin "Beauty" ("Carpet")	Agrotooides	Lunar Underwing		
Abjecta	Crescent Striped	Albicillata	Beautiful Carpet		
Abrotani (no English name)	Page 121, after "Y"	Albicollis	Pale Shoulder		
Abruptaria	Waved Umber	Albicolon	White Colon		
Absinthiata	Wormwood Pug	Albida	Powdered Wainscot		
Absinthii	Wormwood	Albidaria	Grey Scalloped Bar		
Aceris	Sycamore	Abilinea	Marbled White-spot		
†Acetosella (one, Oct. 26th, 1895, Arlington, Sussex. "South," vol. 2, page 9)	446 (no English name)	Albimacula	White Spot		
Achillea (English name not in "South's")	Slender Scotch Burnet	Albipunctata	White-point		
Adæquata	Pretty Pinion	Albistrigalis	White-spotted Pug		
Adusta	Dark Brocade	Albocrenata	White-line Snout		
Adustata	Scorched Carpet	Albovenosa	Broken-barred Carpet		
Advena	Pale Shining Brown	Albulata	Powdered Wainscot		
Advenaria	Little Thorn	Alchemillata	Kent Black Arches		
Enea	Mathew's Wainscot	Albulata	"		
"	Small Purple Barred	Alchymist	Grass Rivulet		
Frugula	Scarce Black Arches	Alchymista	Small Rivulet		
Aescularia	March	Alder	Alchemist		
Æsculi	Leopard	"	212		
Æstiva	Barred Hook-tip	Kitten	102		
"	Purple Thorn	Algae	Tree Lichen Beauty		
Esthiope	Common Emerald	Alneca	Fenn's Wainscot		
"	Dark Arches	Allantiformis	Orange-tailed Clearwing		
Alni	Marbled Minor	Allied Wave	Weaver's Wave		
Alnaria (type)	Small Dark Yellow Underwing	Alni	Alder		
"	Lesser-spotted Pinion	Alnaria (late type)	Canary-shouldered Thorn		
Afinis		"	Large Thorn		
			(Clouded-bordered Brindle		

MOTHES.
REFER TO :—

<i>Alpina</i>	Northern Dart
<i>Alpium</i>	Scarce Merveille-du-Jour
<i>Alsines</i>	Uncertain
<i>Alternata</i> (? type)	Common Carpet
"	Sharp-angled Peacock
<i>Amata</i>	Blood Vein
<i>Amatoria</i>	"
<i>Ambigua</i>	Vine's Rustic
<i>Ambiguous</i>	"
<i>American Wainscot</i>	White Speck
<i>Anniculata</i>	Sharp-angled Carpet
<i>Anachoreta</i>	Scarce Chocolate-tip
<i>Anastomosis</i>	Small "
<i>Anceps</i> (? type)	Great Prominent
" (late type)	Large Nutmeg
[†] <i>Ancilla</i>	Index under Handmaid
<i>Andreniformis</i>	Orange-tailed Clearwing
<i>Angelicata</i>	White-Spotted Pug
<i>Angle-barred Pug</i>	733
<i>Angle Shades</i>	368
<i>Angle-striped</i>	Angle-striped Sallow
<i>Angle-striped</i>	443
<i>Anglicata</i> (var.)	Edinburgh Pug
" (? type)	Tamarisk Pug
<i>Angularia</i> (late type)	August Thorn
"	Speckled Beauty
<i>Angustifasciata</i>	Barred Carpet
<i>Annosata</i>	Grey Mountain Carpet
<i>Annulata</i>	Mocha
<i>Annulet</i>	819
<i>Anomala</i>	Anomalous
<i>Anomalat<i>1</i></i>	"
<i>Anomalat<i>2</i></i>	412
<i>Anthracinaria</i>	Annulet

REFER TO :—

<i>Vapourer</i>	Antiqua
"	Antiquus
	Antler
	Apiciaria
	Apiformis
	Approximata
	Aprilina
	Aquillina
	Arbuti
	Arceuthata
	Archer's Dart
	Arctaria
	Arctuata
	Arcuosa
	Areola
	Argent and Sable
	Argentea
	"
	" (type) (one Dedingstone, old record)
	Argentula
	Argillacea
	Argillacearia
	Armigera
	Artemisiae (no English name)
	Arundineta
	Arundinis (? type)
	Arundinis, male of
	Asella
	Asellus
	Ash Pug
	Ash-tree Pug
	Ashworthii

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

Ashworth's Rustic	248
Asiliformis (late type)	
" (, ,)	
Assimilata	
Assimilis	
Associata	
Asteris	
Atlantica	
Atomaria	
Atrata	
Aurifasciaria	
Auriplicis	
Atropos	
Augur	
August Thorn	
Aurago	
Aurantia	
"	
Aurantiago	
Aurantiaria	
Aureola	
Auricomia	
Auriflua	
Auroraria	
Australis	
Autumnal (filigrammaria)	
Autumnal Carpet	
Autumnal Moth (autumnata)	
Autumnal Rustic	
Autumnaria (var.) (type)	
"	
Autumnata	
Autumnal Green Carpet	
Avellana	

Clear Underwing	248
Yellow-legged Clearwing	
Currant Pug	
Northern Arches	
Spinach	
Star-wort	
Yellow Shell	
Common Heath	
Chimney Sweeper	
Vestal	
Orache	
Death's-Head Hawk	
Double Dart	
768	
Barred Sallow	
Sallow	
Six-spot Burnet	
Orange Sallow	
Scarce Umber	
Orange Footman	
Scarce Dagger	
Yellow Tail	
Purple-bordered Gold	
Feathered Brindle	
Small Autumnal Carpet	
Autumn Green Carpet	
657	
254	
Autumnal Moth	
Large Thorn	
Autumnal Moth	
640	
Festoon	

Riband Wave	
Shoulder Stripe	
Dun-bar	
Dotted Clay	
"	
Blotched Emerald	
Netted Pug	
Silver Barred	
Common Fanfoot	
689	
682	
265	
164	
Least Minor	
765	
679	
458	
Beautiful Hook-tip	
633	
615	
764	
Lewes Wave	
Broad-barred White	
634	
Barrett's Marbled Coronet	
296	
Fiver-spotted Burnet	
Rustic Shoulder-knot	
Peach Blossom	
455	
313	
290	
Beautiful Arches	
Brocade (contigua)	
"	
" (satura)	
porphyrea)	

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Beautiful Carpet	671	Bifida	Poplar Kitten
Coronet	"	Bilberry Pug	746
Golden Y	518	Bilineata	Yellow Shell
Gothic	324	Bilunaria	Early Thorn
Hook-tip	"	Bimaculata	White-pinion Spotted
Pug	"	Bimaculosa	Double-spot Brocade
" Snout	536	Binaria	Oak Hook-tip
" Swift	"	Biobsleta	" "
" Yellow Underwing	"	Binula	Mocha
Bedstraw Carpet	545	Bipunctaria	Chalk Carpet
Hawk	487	Bipunctata	Silky Wainscot
Beech-green Carpet	93	Birch Mocha	599
Beech Pug	651	Bird's-wing	351
Bee Hawk	"	Bisetata	Small Fan-footed Wave
Belgaria	"	Bistortata	Engrailed
Bella (plumbaria)	"	Bithynica	Scarlet Tiger
(sacraria)	"	Biundularia (late type)	Engrailed
Belted Beauty	799	(, ,)	Small Engrailed
Bembeciformis	"	Bivirgæ	Grey Dagger
Berberata	"	Black Arches	"
Betony Shark	"	Black-banded	146
Betularia	"	Collar	360
Biangulata	"	Footman	259
Bicolor (a)	"	" Heath Moth	Red-necked Footman
Bicolorana	"	" Mountain Moth	"
Bicolorata	"	" -neck	Waved Black
Bicoloria (type)	"	" Rustic	821
Bicuspis	"	" -veined (Moth)	534
Bidens	"	+ " V-moth	354
Bidensata	"	(Continently feeds on oak, lime and beech; imago June. ? British)	832
Bifasciata	"	White Prominent	144 ("South," vol. 1; page 94)
		Alder Kitten	
		Grey Dagger	
		Scalloped Hazel	
		Barred Rivulet	Rustic
		"	Pretty Pinion
			707

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Blomeri		Blomer's Rivulet	
Blomer's Rivulet	696	Brindled Green	315
Blood-vein	593	", Ochre	357
Blossom Underwing	430	", Pug	737
Blotched Emerald	558	", White-spot	815
Bloxworth Snout	547	Broad-barred White	306
Blue-bordered Carpet	673	Broad-bordered Bee Hawk	100
Blue Underwing		", Five-spotted	
Bombyliformis		Burnet	
Bondii		", White Underwing	489
Bond's Wainscot	387	", Yellow	275
Bordered Beauty	783	", Underwing	
Gothic	307	Broken-barred Carpet	635
"		Broom	291
Grey	826	", Scallop	
"		", -tip	
Lime-speck Pug		Brown Dart	614
Pug	724	", Feathered Rustic	
"	492	", -line Bright-eye	
Sallow	495	", Marbled Carpet	
Straw	825	", Rustic	
"		", Scallop	
White		", Silver-line	
Borealis		", -spot Pinion	
"		", -tail	
Brown-spot Pinion		", -veined Wainscot	
Ruby Tiger		Brumata	
Northern Winter		", Brunnea	
Gold Spangle		", (type)	
Miller		",	
Cabbage		",	
Fern's Wainscot	453	",	
Brick	286	Lunar Underwing	
Bright-lin. Brown-eye		Northern Drab	
Brighton Wainscot	390	Purple Clay	
Bright Wave	590	Red Sword Grass	
Brimstone	782	Satellite	
Brindle-barred Yellow		Rannoch Looper	
Brindled Beauty	800	Waved Umber	
"		Brussels Lace	811
Crescent			

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Bucephala		Campion	302
Buff Arches	127	Cana	Middle-barred Minor
" Ermine	178	Canaria	Canary-shouldered Thorn
" Footman	198	Canary-shouldered Thorn	769
" -tip	123	Candelarum	
Bulrush Wainscot	378	Candelisqua	248
+ Burnet (will eat plantain and dock, larva hibernate; ? British)	843 (not shown by "South ")	Candidata	Sycamore
Burnet Companion	525	Caniola	Small White Wave
" Noctua	Burnet Companion	Canna	Hoary Footman
" Pug	Pimpinel Pug	Capper's Acidalia	Reed Wainscot
Burnished Brass	512	Capsincola	Weaver's Wave
Bur-reed Wainscot	Webb's Wainscot	Capsophila	Lychinis
Butterbur	374	Captiuncula	Tawny Shears
Buttoned Snout	548	Capucina (? type)	Least Minor
Cabbage	283	"	Coxcomb Prominent
Caruleocephala	Figure of Eight	Carbonaria (type)	Green-brindled Crescent
Cerulescens	Red Underwing	" (late type)	Netted Mountain
Casia	Grey Mountain Carpet	Carmelita	Scarcie Prominent
Casiata	Garden Tiger	Carnica	Index under Mountain Rustic
Caia	" ,	Carpinaria	August Thorn
Calceata	Annulet	Carpinata	Early Tooth-striped
Caliginosa	Reddish Buff	Carpini	Emperor
Calluna	Northern Eggjar	Carpophaga	Tawny Shears
Callunaria	Satyr Pug	Carthami	Purple Marbled
Cambrica	Welsh Wave	Cassinea	Sprawler
Cambric Wave	"	Castanea (type)	Neglected Rustic
(amelina	† Cecropia (one)	Castanea (type)	Reed Leopard
Campanula Pug	July, 1906; in America eats	Castigata	Grey Pug
Campanulata	wild plum and spins large	Castrensis	Ground Lackey
	cocoon on plant)	Cauchyata	Satyr Pug
		"	(No English name, belongs genus
		Coxcomb Prominent	Samia)
		71	
		Campanula Pug	
			Silver-striped Hawk
			Celerio

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Centaureata	Lime-speck Pug	Chryson	Scarce Burnished Brass
Centonalis	Scarce Black Arches	Chrysorrhœa	Brown-tail
Centrago	Centre-barred Sallow	Chrysozona	Small Ranunculus
Centre-barred	Common Marbled Carpet	Cinctaria	Ringed Carpet
Sallow	Common Quaker	Cineraria	Black Mountain Moth
Centumnotata	Six-spot Burnet	Cinerascens	Golden-rod Brindle
Cerago	Scarce Tissue	Cinera	Slender Pug
Cerasi	Mallow	Cinerea (type)	Light Feathered Rustic
Cerinus	"	Cinereata	July Highflyer
Certata	"	"	Tissue
Cervinaria	"	Cinnabar	190
Cervinata	Hedge Rustic	Circellaris	Brick
Cespitis	Chimney Sweeper	Circellata	Dotted Border Wave
Chaerophyllata	Index under Golden Twin-spot	Circellatae	"
+Chaleitis	606	Circellated Wave	"
	Pretty Chalk Carpet	Cistus Forster	847
	483	Citrago	Orange Sallow
	Chamomile Shark	Citraria	Yellow Belle
	Lunar Marbled Brown	Citrina	Narrow-bordered Five-spot
	Clouded Brindle	Clathrata	Burnet
	Nutmeg	Clay	Latticed Heath
	465	Fan-foot	408
	642	Clay Triple-lines	543
	630	Clear Underwing	596
	Chi	Clifden Nonpareil	855
	Chimney-sweeper	Cloaked Carpet	529
	Chinese Character	" Minor	669
	Chlorana	" Pug	342
	Chocolate-tip	Clouded Border	743
	Christyi	Clouded-bordered Brindle	757
	Chrysanthemi	Clouded Brindle	344
	"	" Buff	349
	Chrysidiiformis	" Carpet	182
	Chrysitis	Phoenix	

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

Clouded Chalk Carpet	Pretty Chalk Carpet
Drab	134
" Magpie	755
" Silver	761
C-nigrum	Setaceous Hebrew Character
Coarctata	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet
"	Pretty Pinion
Coast Dart	Purple Bar " Carpet "
Cognata	232
Combusta	Reed Tussock
Comes	Chestnut-coloured Carpet
Comitata	Clouded-bordered Brindle
Comma	Lesser Yellow Underwing
Commannotata	Dark Spinach
Common Carpet	Shoulder-striped Wainscot
Dagger	Common Marbled Carpet
" Dart	666
Emerald	Grey Dagger
Fan-foot	Turnip
Footman	562
Heath	544
" Magpie	200
Marbled Carpet	824
Pug	Magpie
Quaker	636
" Rustic	714
Shark	432
Swift	337
Tiger	Shark
Vapourer	870
Wainscot	Garden Tiger
Wave	Vapourer

Common White Wave	Large Yellow Underwing
"	Scarce Footman
Complana	Common Footman
Complana	Varied Coronet
Compta	Common Marbled Carpet
Conninctata	Concolorous
Concolor	386
Concolorous (Wainscot)	Ingrailed Clay
Conflua	Conformist
Conformis	471
Conformist	New Forest Burnet
Confusa	Least Black Arches
Confusalis	332
Confused	Suspected
Congener	Brown-line Bright-eye
Conigera	Six-spot Burnet
Conjuncta	Many-lined
Conjunctaria	Union Rustic
Connexa	Lesser Yellow Underwing
Consequa	Pinion-spotted Pug
Consignata	Willow Beauty
Consobrinaria	Square Spot
Consonaria	Pale Oak Beauty
Consortaria	Marbled Coronet
Conspersa	Silver Cloud
Conspicillaris	Frosted Yellow
Conspicuata	Thyme Pug
Constrictata	Beautiful Brocade
Contigua	Weaver's Wave
Contiguaria	Mottled Beauty
Conversaria	Convolvulus Hawk
Convolvuli	89
Convolvulus Hawk	424
Copper Underwing	

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
<i>Coracina</i>	Black Mountain Moth	<i>Crepuscularia</i> ("South," includes as var of <i>Engrailed</i>)	Small Engrailed
<i>Coreculata</i>	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	<i>Crescent</i>	371
<i>Cordigera</i>	Small Dark Yellow Underwing	"	231
<i>Coronata</i>	" V, " Pug	Dart	
<i>Coronet</i>	" V " Pug	Striped-Rustic	
"	Dingy Shears	Gibrallalis	
<i>Corticea</i>	Heart and Club	Cibrum	
" (type)	Lunar-spotted Pinion	Cibrumalis	
	Orange	Cribrumalis	
	Broken-barred Carpet	Crimson Speckled Footman	
	Nut-tree Tussock	Crinanensis	
	405	Cristallalis	
	Goat Moth	Croceago	
	Pinion-streaked Snout	Crown	
	Garden Carpet	Cruciata	
	268	Cruda	
		Cubicularis	
		Cucubali	
		Cuculla	
		Cucullata	
		Cucullina	
		Cudweed-Shark	
		Culiciformis	
		Cultraria	
		Cuneata	
		Currant	
		Clearwing	
		" Plug	
		Coast Dart	
		Lesser Yellow Underwing	
		Chocolate-tip	
		Satyr Pug	
		Green Pug	
		Dusky Marbled Brown	

MOTHS.

REFER TO :—

Cynipiformis	Yellow-legged Clearwing
Cytherea	Straw Underwing
Cythisia	Grass Emerald
Cytisaria	" "
Cytisi	Six-spot Burnet
Dagger	Grey Dagger
Dahlii	Barred Chestnut
Dark Arches	348
" -barred	Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet
"	648
" Bordered	784
" Brocade	314
" Chestnut	466
" Cream Wave	Dwarf Cream Wave
" Crimson Underwing	532
" Dagger	214
" Marbled Carpet	637
" Prominent	Three Humped
" Spectacle	522
" Spinach	748
" Sword Grass	237
" Tussock	138
" Umber	626
" Dark Yellow Underwing	Small Dark Yellow Underwing
Dartford Emerald	Black-veined (Moth)
Dealbata	Pigmy Footman
Deal Footman	88
Death's-head Hawk	Bilberry Pug
Debilitata	150
December	Sandy Carpet
Decorata	353
Deep-brown Dart	Mottled Umber
Defoliaria	(? type)

REFER TO :—

Degeneraria	Portland Ribbon Wave
Degenerata	Common Carpet
Delamerensis	Engrailed
Delicate	406
Dephinii	Pease Blossom
Deluna	Lunar Thorn
Dellunaria	"
Demolita	Argent and Sable
Denotata	Campanula Pug
Dentated Pug	747
Dentina	Shears
Depiana	Buff Footman
Depressa	"
Depuncta	Plain Clay
Derasa	Buff Arches
Derivalis	Clay Fan-foot
Derivata	Streamer
Deschangei	Buff Ermine
Designata	Flame Carpet
Dessilli	Sand Dart
Desirigarin	Mottled Beauty
Desylesi	Dumeril's Luperina
Devon Pug	Bilberry Pug
Devonshire Wainscot	403
Dew	195
Swallow Prominent	Swallow Prominent
Lesser Swallow	Lesser Swallow
Prominent	Prominent
Common Rustic	Common Rustic
Twin-spot Carpet	Twin-spot Carpet
White-spotted Pinion	White-spotted Pinion
Northern Archers	Northern Archers
Lesser Lutestring	Lesser Lutestring
Dwarf Cream Wave	Dwarf Cream Wave
Silky Wave	(? type)

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
Dilutata	November	Dotted Footman	206
Dimidiata	Single Dotted Wave	" Rustic	243
Dingy Footman	199	Double-barred Rivulet	Barred Rivulet
" Mocha	598	Double Dart	253
" Rustic	445	Doubledayaria	Peppered
" Shears	692	Double Kidney	447
" Shell	"	Line	410
Dipsacea	Dotted Clover	Lobed	338
"	"	" -spot Brocade	364
Dismal	Gipsy	" -spot Clay	Double Square-spot
Dispar	Bordered Pug	" -spotted Square-spot	,
Dissimilis	Dog's Tooth	" Square-spot	261
Dissoluta	Brown-veined Waistcoat	" -striped Pug	742
Distinctaria	Thyne Pug	Drab Geometer	Drab Looper
Ditrapezium	Triple-spotted Clay	Looper	608
Dodonea (Dodonaea)	Marbled Brown	Drinker	156
Dodoneata	Oak-tree Pug	Dromedarius	Iron Prominent
Dolabraaria	288	Dubitata	Tissue
Dominula	Scorched Wing	Dumerili's Luperina	Dumeril's Luperina
Dot	Scarlet Tiger	Dun-bar	,
Dotata (late type)	Barred Straw	Dun Footman	,
"	Spinach	Duplaris	327
Dotted Beauty	Dotted Carpet	Dusky Brocade	442
" Border	793	" Carpet	Dingy Footman
" -bordered	Dotted Border Wave	Dingy Footman	Lesser Satin
" Border	Dotted Border	Black Mountain Moth for	Black Mountain Moth for
" Umbra	569	remarks	remarks
Border Wave	Small Dotted Buff	Clearwing	Clear Underwing
" Buff	812	"	Small Dusty Wave
Carpet	467	"	461
" Chestnut	256	"	-lemon Sallow
Clay	542	"	Marbled Brown
Fan-foot	"	"	107
		"	Prominent
		"	Sallow
		"	Shears
			Barrett's Marbled Coronet

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

Dusky Thorn	770	Erosaria	September Thorn
Dwarf Cream Wave.	570	Erraticula	Rosy Minor
" Pug	701	Erythrocephala	Red headed Chestnut
Dysodea		Erythrostigma	
Ear	559	Essex Emerald	Ear
Early	372	Euphorbia (type)	Spurge Hawk
" Grey	790	Euphorbia (type)	Sweet Gale
" Thorn	475	Euphorbiata	Drab Looper
" Tooth-striped	772	Evening Swift	Orange Swift
Eburaceæ	616	+Eversman's Rustic (<i>fennica</i>)	" South," vol. 1, page 217)
Eburnata		(one Derbyshire 1850)	Common Wave
Echii			,
Ecripa			Heart and Dart
Eddæ			Small Mottled Willow
Edelsteni			Mottled Pug
Edinburgh Pug			Northern Arches
Effusaria			Sword Grass
+Egenaria			Bleached Pug
Electa (no English name)			Least Minor
Elephant			Scarce Pug
Elinguaria			Brindled White-spot
Elpenor			White Speck
Elutata			Concolorus
Elymi			Five-spot Burnet
Emarginata			Scotch Burnet
Emortalis			Northern Arches
Emperor	160		87
Empyrea			
Emutaria			Grey Scalloped Bar
Engrailed			Green Silver Lines
Eremita			Lobster
Ericetaria			Pebble Hook-tip
Ericetata			" , "

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

False Mocha	594	Festoon	848
Fan-foot	538	Festuca	Gold Spot
Fan-footed Wave		Fibrosa	Crescent
Fascellina		Ficklini	Barrett's Marbled Coronet
Fasciana		Fiery Clearwing	866
Fasciaria		Figure-of-Eight	322
"		Figure-of-Eighty	129
Fasciata		Filigrammaria (late type)	Autumnal Moth
Favicolor		Filigrammaria (type)	Small Autumnal Carpet
Feathered Brindle		Filipendula	Six-spot Burnet
Ear	335	Fimbrilia	Broad-bordered Yellow Under-wing
"	311	+Fimbrialis (one	563 (no English name)
Footman	187	August 7th,	
"	308	1902, Beachy Head, Sussex	
Gothic		" South," vol. 2, page 108	
"			
Prominent	308	Fimbriolata	Small Fan-footed Wave
Ranunculus	336	Firmata	Pine Carpet
"	777	Fissipuncta	Dingy Shears
Thorn		Five-spot Burnet	
"		Flame (putris)	
February Carpet		(rubridata)	
tiennica		"	
Fenn's Nonagria		Brocade	
Fenn's Wainscot	400	"	
Fen Wainscot	392	Carpet	
Fern	752	"	
Ferrea		Shoulder	
Ferrugaria		"	
Ferrugata (? will supersede		Wainscot	
Unidentaria as type)		Flammatrix	Black Collar
Ferrugata (? will be superseded by Spadicearia as type)		Flammea (type)	Flame Brocade
Ferruginago		Flammea (type)	Flame Wainscot
Ferruginea		Flava	Dingy Footman
Ferruginea		"	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet
Festiva		"	Six-spot Burnet
		"	Frosted Orange
		"	Pink-barred Sallow

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
<i>Flavescens</i>	Bordered White	Frosted Green	135
"	Sallow	Orange	375
<i>Flavicincta</i>	Triangle	"	823
<i>Flavicinctata</i>	Large Ranunculus	Yellow	
<i>Flavicornis</i>	Yellow-ring Carpet	<i>Fucata</i>	Barred Sallow
<i>Flavida</i>	Yellow Horned	<i>Fuciformis</i>	Broad-bordered Bee Hawk
<i>Flavilinea</i>	Powdered Wainscot	<i>Fuliginalis</i>	Short-cloaked
<i>Flavillacearius</i>	Yellow-line Quaker	<i>Fuliginaria</i>	Waved Black
<i>Flavocincta</i>	Grey Scalloped Bar	<i>Fuliginea</i>	Garden Dart
<i>Flavofasciata</i>	Large Ranunculus	<i>Fuliginosa</i>	Ruby Tiger
<i>Flexula</i>	Sandy Carpet	<i>Fuvia</i>	Small Wainscot
<i>Flexularia</i>	Beautiful Hook-tip	<i>Fulivago</i> (late type)	Angle-striped Sallow
	Beautiful Hook-tip	<i>Fulivago</i> (type)	Sallow
	454 (Flounced Rustic, helvola, of "South")	<i>Fulvata</i>	Barred Yellow
	Cloaked Minor	<i>Fumata</i> (typc)	Frosted Yellow
	325	<i>Fumosa</i>	Smoky Wave
	Flounced Chestnut	<i>Fumosae</i>	Blue-bordered Carpet
	Garden Carpet	<i>Funalis</i>	Netted Pug
	Satin Carpet	<i>Furbelow</i>	Festoon
	Gem	<i>Furcata</i>	Herald
	Beautiful Snout	<i>Furcifera</i>	July Highflyer
	846	<i>Furcula</i>	Conformist
	Red-tipped Clearwing	<i>Furcula</i>	Sallow Kitten
	605	<i>Furcula</i>	Cloaked Minor
	Fluctuosa	<i>Furva</i>	Confused
	Fluviata	<i>Fusca</i>	Small Purple Barred
	Fontis	<i>Fusca</i>	Sussex Wainscot
	Forester	<i>Fuscanaria</i>	Dusky Thorn
	<i>Formiciformis</i>	<i>Fuscaria</i>	V. (moth)
	Fortified Carpet	<i>Fuscata</i>	Dotted Border
	Four-dotted Footman		Waved Umber
	Four-spotted Footman		Map-winged Swift
	Fox		July Highflyer
	Foxglove Pug		Dwarf Cream Wave
	Fraterna		Marbled White-spot
○	Fraxinata	<i>Fusconebulosa</i>	
○	Fraxini	<i>Fusco-undata</i>	
○	Freyer's Pug	<i>Fuscovenosa</i>	
		<i>Fuscula</i>	

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Gaelica	Poplar Lutestring	Gnoma	Lesser Swallow Prominent
Galiata	Gaulum Carpet	Goat	850
Gallif	Bedstraw Hawk	Golden-bordered Purple	Purple-bordered Gold
Gallium	664	Plusia	510
Gallicarp	Map-winged Swift	“	-rod Brindle
Gallicus	Silver Y	“	-rod Pug
Gamma	663	“	-rod Twin-spot (one Kent, lara feeds on nettle, etc.,
Garden Carpet	233	image May, also August;	515 (not shown by "South")
”	183	cocoon on plant)	
Gelata	754	Golden Wave	Blomer's Rivulet
Gem	Dusky Brocade	Gold Spangle	514
Gemina	Twin-spotted Quaker	” Spot	515
Geminatus	” Wainscot	” Swift	871
Geminipuncta	Willow Beauty	” -tail	Yellow-tail
Gemmaria	Light Brocade	Gonostigma	Scarce Vapourer
Gemistæ	Cistus Forester	Goodwini	Waved Carpet
Ghost	867	Goose-egg	Chinese Character
”	Ghost	Goossensita	Ling Pug
Gilvago	Dusky-lemon Sallow	Gothic	370
Gilvaria	Straw Belle	Gothica	Hebrew Character
Gipsy	145	Gothicina	”
Glibra	Red-headed Chestnut	Gracilis	Double Kidney
Glibraria	Dotted Carpet	” (type)	Powdered Quaker
Glaciata	Grey Mountain Carpet	Grammica	Antler
Glandifera	Marbled Green	Grass Eggar	Feathered Footman
Glareosa	Autumnal Rustic	” Emerald	154
Glaucata	Glaucous Shears	” Rivulet	555
Glauca	Chinese Character	” Wave	678
Glauca	293	Great Brocade	835
Glaucous Shears	Scarce Forester	” Egger	279
Globularia	Five-spot Burnet	Great Elephant Hawk	Oak Eggar
Glycirrhiza	Burnet Companion	”	Elephant
Glyphica	Cudweed	Ermine	White Ermine
Gnaphalii			

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Great Oak Beauty	808	,	
" Prominent	116	Guenéata	
(Green Archus	278	Guenéei	
Green-brindled Crescent	363	Guenée's Luperina	
Dot	323	326 ("South," shows as var of Flounced Rustic, <i>lestracea</i>)	
" " Carpet	652	Satyr Pug	
Greening's Wave			
Green Forester		Halterata	
Pug	745	Hanula	
" Silver Lines	173	+ Handmaid, ancilla (one Sussex over 50 years ago; on Continent feeds on lichens; reddish pupa in thin white silken web; imago in June)	
Grey Arches	297	Harpagula	
" Birch	282	Hastata	
" Carpet	817	Hastulata	
Chi	610	Haworthia	
" Coronet	359	Haworthii	
Dagger	Grey	Haworth's Carpet	
" Marbled	215	Minor	
" Mountain Carpet	Scarce Marbled	"	
Pine Carpet	660	Pug	
Pug	641	Hazel Carpet	
Rustic	718	Hazeleighensis	
" Scalloped Bar	Neglected Rustic	Heart	
" Shears	831	" and Club	
" Shoulder-knot	Shears	" and Dart	
Grisearia	473	Heath Rivulet	
(frisca) (typc)		" Rustic	
Griscola		Hebrew Character	
Griseo-variegata		Hebridicola	
Grisette		Hebodium	
Grossulariata		"	
Ground Lackey		Hecta	
		Hecitus	
		Magpie	
		148	

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
Hedge Rustic	309	Horse Chestnut	818
Hellmanni	Mere Wainscot	Wood Tiger	Wood Tiger
Helveticaria	Edinburgh Pug	Cloaked Minor	Cloaked Minor
Helvetica	"	Marsh Oblique-barred	Marsh Oblique-barred
Helvola (late type)	"	Isle of Wight Wave	Isle of Wight Wave
(type)	Buff Footman	Lunar Underwing	Lunar Underwing
Hemerobia	Flounced Chestnut	99	99
Heparata	Muslin Footman	Pale Oak Beauty	Pale Oak Beauty
Hepatica	Dingy Shell	Ghost	Ghost
Hera	Clouded Brindle	Northern Dart	Northern Dart
Herald	Jersey Tiger	(No English name. This belongs to the genus <i>Daphnis</i>)	(No English name. This belongs to the genus <i>Daphnis</i>)
Herbaria	509	Hyperborea	Hyperborea
Herbida	Rusty Wave	Ilypophous (one Crieff, Perth, July, 1873; "South," vol. 1, page 47)	Ilypophous (one Crieff, Perth, July, 1873; "South," vol. 1, page 47)
Hermelina	Green Arches	Ianthina	Ianthina
Hessii	Poplar Kitten	Ichneumoniformis	Ichneumoniformis
Hethlandica	Brown-veined Wainscot	Icteria	Icteria
"	Ghost	Ilicifolia	Ilicifolia
	Marbled Coronet	Illunaria	Illunaria
	Red Carpet	Illustraria	Illustraria
	Seraphim	Illustris	Illustris
	Haworth's Minor	Imbutata	Imbutata
	Yellow Shell	Imitaria	Imitaria
	Antler	Immaculata	Immaculata
	Horse Chestnut	Immanata	Immanata
	Six-spot Burnet	Immortalis	Immortalis
	Brindled Beauty	Immutata	Immutata
	Small Brindled Beauty	Impar	Impar
	Beautiful Gothic	Imperfecta	Imperfecta
	204	Impluviata	Impluviata
	Lappet	Impudens	Impudens
	Silky Wave	Impura	Impura
	Scalloped Hook-tip	Incanaria	Incanaria
	853	Incanata	Incanata
		Lunar Hornet	Lunar Hornet
		Hornet	Hornet
		Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar	Hornet Clearwing of the Poplar
		Mullein Wave	Mullein Wave

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
Incorta	Clouded Drab	Isogrammata	Haworth's Pug
Indigata	Ochreous Pug	Isolata	Yellow Shell
Infuscata	Dark Arches	Jacobææ	Cinnabar
"	July Highflyer	Jasioneata	Jasione Pug
"	May Highflyer	712	712
"	Sycamore	185	185
"	Yellow Shell	264	Doited Carpet
Ingrailed	Angle-barred Pug	Juliaaria	Early Thorn
Clay	Large Yellow Underwing	July Highflyer	Beautiful Golden Y
Imnotata	Plain Wave	July Thorn	Burnished Brass
Innuba	Plain Golden Y	Juncta	Juniper Carpet
Inornata	Pinion-spotted Pug	Juniperata	644
Inscripta	Clouded Drab	Juniper Carpet	740
Insigniata	Small Phoenix	Juniper Pug	Kent Black Arches
Instabilis	Chevron	Kent Arches	170
Insulata	Least Yellow Underwing	Kent Black Arches	159
Insulicola	Dwarf Cream Wave	Kentish Glory	Ling Pug
Interjecta	Minor Shoulder-knot	Knautiata	
Interjectaria	Waved Carpet	Knot Grass	
Intermedia	Scarce Silver "Y"	Labda	Vestal
"	Transparent Burnet	Lavis	Neglected Rustic
Interrogationis	Maple Pug	Lace Border	580
Interrupta	Guenée's Luperina	Lacertinaria	Scalloped Hook-tip
Inturbata	Plain Golden Y	Lacertula	"
Iota	Transparent Burnet	Lackey	147
Iota (type)	Hoary Footman	Lactearia	Little Emerald
Irish Burnet	Webb's Wainscot	Lacleola	Hoary Footman
Irish Footman	113	Lacticolor	Brimstone
Iris Wainscot	Viper's Bugloss		Magpie
Iron Prominent	Marbled Pug		Index under Black V-moth
Irregularis	Dew		+ L-album (late type)
Iriguata	571	Haworth's Pug	
Iriorella			
Isle of Wight Wave			
Isogrammaria			
REFER TO :—			
Haworth's Pug			

REFER TO :—

Moths.

REFER TO :—

L-album (type)	L-album Wainscot	
L-album	402	
Lambda		Nonconformist
Lanaria		"
Lanestris		Small Eggar
Lapidata		Slender-striped Rufous
Lappet	158	
Laponaria		Rannoch Brindled Beauty
Laponica		Pale Prominent
Larch Pug	717	
Large Angle Shades		Flame Brocade
Barred Carpet		Large Twin-spot Carpet
Brown	"	"
Dark Prominent	"	Marbled Tortrix
Emerald	"	
Ermine	"	White Ermine
Footman	"	Four-spotted Footman
Marbled Tortrix	175	
Nutmeg	"	
Ranunculus	"	331
Red-belted Clearwing	"	358
Snout	"	862
Thorn	"	767
Twin-spot Carpet	"	646
Wainscot	"	391
" Yellow Underwing	"	274
Laricaria		Engrailed
Iariciata		Larch Pug
Iatericolor		Orange Upperwing
Iatfasciata		November
Iatruncula (var)		Marbled Minor
Iatruncula (late type)		Rosy Minor
Latticed Heath		830
Lead Belle		602

Lead-coloured Drab	433	
Lead-coloured Pug	729	
Leaden Footman		Northern Footman
Least Arches		Least Black Arches
Least Black Arches	169	
Least-bordered Yellow Underwing		Least Yellow Underwing
Least Carpet	566	
" Grass Emerald		Little Emerald
" Minor	343	
" Yellow Underwing	277	
Leopard	851	
Leporina		Miller
Lesser Belle	541	
" Brindled Beauty		Small Brindled Beauty
" Broad-bordered	276	
" Underwing		Lesser Broad-border
" Cream Wave	582	
" Fan-foot		Small Fan-foot
" Flounced Rustic		Flounced Rustic
" Ingrailed Clay		Ingrailed Clay
Lessor Lutestring		
Satin	"	
" Snout	"	
" -spotted Pinion	"	
" Swallow Prominent	"	
" White-spotted Pinion	"	
" Yellow Underwing	"	
Leucographa		
Leucomelias		
Leuconota		
Leucophaea		
Leucophaearia		
Leucostigma		
Lewes Wave		

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Libatrix		Lithoxylea	Light Arches
Lichenaria		Little Emerald	561
Lichen Beauty		,” Thorn	785
Lichenea		Littoralis (type)	Shore Wainscot
Lichenis		+ (type)	320 ("South," vol. 1, page 264)
Light Arches		name; imago obtained from occasional larva in imported tomatoes)	(no name)
Brocade		Litura	Brown-spot Pinion
” Crimson Underwing		Liturata	Tawny-barred Angle
Emerald		Livornica	Striped Hawk
” Feathered Rustic		Lobster	106
” Knot Grass		Lobulata	Early Tooth-striped Rusty Wave
” Orange Underwing		London Wave	Angle-barred Pug
Spectacle		Long-winged Pug	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet
Lignata		Lonicera	Chimney Sweeper
Ligniperda		Looping Chimney Sweeper	Cosmopolitan
Ligula		Loreyi	Red-line Quaker
Ligustri (type)		Lota	Narrow-bordered Five-Spot Burnet
” ” ”		Loti	True Lover's Knot
Lilac Beauty		Lubricipeda (this name has also been used for White Ermine)	Buff Ermine
Limacodes		Lucens	Ear
Limbaria		Lucernea	Northern Rustic
Lime Hawk		Lucida	Pale Shoulder
Lime-speck Pug		Lucidata	Small Emerald
Limnata		Lucipara	Small Angle Shades
Linariata		Luctuosa	Four-spotted
Linearia		Lunar Bordered Yellow Underwing	Lunar Yellow Underwing
Lineata (type)	(used in error)	” ”	, Clearwing
” ” ”		Lined Carpet	Lunar Hornet
Lincolata		Ling Pug	
Literesa		Lithargyria	
Lithorrhiza		Lithorrhiza	

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS	REFER TO :—
Lunar Double-stripe	527	Lychnis Shark	Striped Lychnis
" Hornet	854	Lychnitis	,
Lunaria	Lunar Thorn	Lyme Grass	389
Lunaris	" Double-stripe	Macilenta	(type)
Lunar Marbled Brown	109	Macularia	
Lunar-spotted Pinion	439	Maculata	
" Thorn	773	Madder Hawk	
" Underwing	450	Macniata	
Lunar Yellow Underwing	273	Magpie	
Luneburgensis	Deep-brown Dart	Maiden's Blush	
Lunigera	Crescent Dart	Maid of Honour	
Lunosa	Lunar Underwing	Maillardii	
Lupulina	Common Swift	Mallow	
Lupulinus	"	Manani	
Luridata	Brindled White-spot	Manchester Treble-bar	
Lurideola	Common Footman	Mancuniana	
Lutarella	Pigmy Footman	Many-lined	
Lutea	Barred Sallow	Maple Prominent	
" (type of " W. F. Kirby")	Buff Ermine	" Pug	
"	Magpie	Mapwinged Swift	
Lutescens	Mathew's Wainscot	Marbled Carpet	
"	Pink-barred Sallow	Bell	
Luteago	Barrett's Marbled Coronet	" Brown	
Luteata	Small Yellow Wave	" Carpet	
Luteolata	Brimstone	" Clover	
Lutescens	Five-spot Burnet	" Coronet	
"	Jersey Tiger	" Green	
"	Narrow-bordered Five-spot	" Minor	
"	Burnet	" Pug	
"	Transparent Burnet	" Shears	
Lutosa	Large Wainscot	" White-spot	
Lutulenta	Deep-brown Dart		
Lychnidis	Beaded Chestnut		
Lychnis			
		March	

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

REFER TO :—

Margaritaria	Light Emerald
Margaritosa	Pearly Underwing
Marginaria	Dotted Border
Marginata (type)	Bordered Sallow
"	Clouded Border
Gem	Gem
Oak Eggar	Bordered Sallow
Bordered Border	Dotted Border Wave
Bordered Sallow	Mullen Wave
Clouded Border	Marbled Clover
"	Silky Wainscot
Marginatus	Dark Marbled Carpet
Marginepunctata (late type)	Spring Usher
" (type)	422
Maritima (type)	Marsh
Marmorata	" Buff
Marmorinaria	" Carpet
Marsh	" Dagger
"	" Highflyer
"	" Olique-barred
"	" Pug
Marvel du Jour	730
Mask	Merveille du Jour
Mathewi	Mother Shipton
Mathew's Wainscot	Small Grass Emerald
Matura	394
Maura	Straw Underwing
May Highflyer	Old Lady
Megacephala	685
Mcalleucia	Poplar Grey
Melana	Silver Cloud
Melanocephala	November
Melanopa	Miller
Melloti	Broad-bordered White Underwing
	New Forest Burnet

Muslin	Mendica
	Mensuraria
	Menthastri
	Menyanthidis
	Mere Wainscot
	Meridionalis
	Merularia
	Merveille du Jour
	Mesonella
	Meticulosa
	Mi
	Miata
	Micacea
	Middle-barred Minor
	Miller
	Minata
	Minima
	Miniosa
	Minoides
	Minorata
	Minor Shoulder-knot
	Minos
	Minutata
	Mixta
	Mnesthe
	Mocha
	Moenia
	Molybdela
	Monacha
	Monacharia
	Moneta
	Monoglypha
	Montanata
	Monticola

Shaded Broad-bar	Four-dotted Footman
White Ermine	Angle Shades
Light Knot Grass	Mother Shipton
388	Autumn Green Carpet
Lappet	Rosy Rustic
Spring Usher	340
365	209
	Rosy Footman
	Small Dotted Buff
	Blossom Underwing
	Five-spot Burnet
	Heath Rivulet
	317
	Transparent Burnet
	Ling Pug
	Chestnut
	Light Crimson Underwing
	597
	Fortified Carpet
	Northern Footman
	Black Arches
	Pale Brindled Beauty
	Golden Plusia
	Dark Arches
	Silver-ground Carpet
	Heath Rivulet

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

Montivaga	Sweet Gale
Mormonata	Dark Marbled Carpet
Morpheus	Mottled Rustic
Morissii	Small Dotted Buff
Mother Shipton	524
Mottled Beauty (<i>repandata</i>)	807
" Beauty (<i>hastata</i>)	Argent and Sable
" Grey	654
" Pug	739
" Rustic	413
" Umbra	794
Mountain	Netted Mountain
"	Scotch Burnet
"	Northern Dart
+	247 ("South," apparently includes under Northern Dart, but makes no comment)
Mouse	425
Nucida	Red Chestnut
Mullein	478
"	Mullein
"	583
"	Mottled Grecy
"	Twin-spotted Quaker
Mundata	Muslin Footman
Annulet	Annulet
"	Red Carpet
"	Marbled Green
"	Mottled Beauty
Mundana	Purple-bordered Gold
Mundata	Drab Looper
Munitata	Forest Burnet
Muralis	"
Muraria	Plusia
Muricata	"
Murinata	"
Musaaria	"

Thrift Clearwing	Thrift Clearwing
Dotted Footman	Brighton Wainscot
"	179
Muslin Footman	Muslin Footman
192	Red-belted Clearwing
"	Sweet Gale
Winter	Winter
Scotch Annulet	Scotch Annulet
Beautiful Yellow Underwing	Beautiful Yellow Underwing
Marbled Coronet	Marbled Coronet
Small Quaker	Small Quaker
Narrow-winged Pug	Narrow-winged Pug
101	101
841	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk
736	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet
"	Narrow-winged Pug
Nanata	Nanata
Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk
Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet
Neapolisata	Neapolisata
Nebulosa	Nebulosa
Neglecta	Neglecta
Neglected (or Grey) Rustic	Neglected (or Grey) Rustic
Nemoralis	Nemoralis
Nerii	Nerii
Nerved Wainscot	Nerved Wainscot
Netted Carpet	Netted Carpet
"	"
Mountain	Mountain
"	"
Pug	Pug
704	Brown-veined Wainscot
"	Sussex Wainscot
"	Lackey
New Blackneck	New Blackneck
"	"
Plusia	Plusia

Musciformis	Thrift Clearwing
Muscerala	Dotted Footman
Musculosa	Brighton Wainscot
Muslin (<i>mendica</i>)	179
" (<i>mundana</i>)	Muslin Footman
Footman	192
Myopaformis	Red-belted Clearwing
Myriace	Sweet Gale
Myricaria	Winter
Myrtillata	Scotch Annulet
Myrtilli	Beautiful Yellow Underwing
Nama (? type)	Marbled Coronet
"	Small Quaker
Narrow-winged Pug	Narrow-winged Pug
101	101
841	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk
736	Narrow-bordered Five-spot Burnet
Garden Carpet	Garden Carpet
Grey Arches	Grey Arches
Neglected Rustic	Neglected Rustic
255	255
Small Fan-foot	Small Fan-foot
Oicander Hawk	Oicander Hawk
Brown-veined Wainscot	Brown-veined Wainscot
628	628
822	822
704	704
Brown-veined Wainscot	Brown-veined Wainscot
Sussex Wainscot	Sussex Wainscot
Lackey	Lackey
Scarce Blackneck	Scarce Blackneck
839	839
Golden Plusia	Golden Plusia

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
Ni		Saxon	
Nicotians	519	Northern Brocad.	
Nigra (type)	Ear	Dart	
"	Black Rustic	Drab	246
Coronet		Eggar (calluna)	436
Dun-bar		Oak Eggar, quercus)	153 ("South" shows as var of
Scalloped Hazel		Oak Eggar,	202
Small Engrailed		Footman	242
Triangle		Rustic	"
Twin-spot Carpet		Shears	"
Dingy Shears		Silver Y	"
Flounced Rustic		Spinach	"
Lesser Yellow Underwing		Swift	"
Suspected		Winter	"
Garden Dart		Notha	"
Latticed Heath		November	"
Twinspotted Wainscot		Nubeculosa	
Bordered White		Nubigena	
Mottled Beauty		Nubilata	
Grey Mountain Carpet		"	
Silky Wainscot		"	
Black-banded		Nupia	
Silly Wainscot		Nutmeg	
Clouded Border		Nut-tree Tussock	
Streamer			
Tawny-barred Angle		Oak Beauty	801
Bilberry Pug		," Eggar	152
Clouded-bordered Brindle		," Hook-tip	163
Green Pug		," Oak-tree Pug	738
Silky Wainscot		Obelisca	Square-spot Dart
Southern Wainscot		Obeliscata	Grey Pine Carpet
Grass Rivulet		Obfuscata	Scotch Annulet
Latticed Heath		Obfuscata	"
472		Nocturnata	Broom-tip
316		Nonconformist	"
		Northern Arches	753

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
Oblique Lined Striped	Oblique Striped	Ocellata	Purple Bar "Carpet"
..	607	Ocellatus	Eyed Hawk
Obliterata (type)	Dingy Shell	Ochracea (type)	Frosted Orange
(semi-type)	Grey Pine Carpet	"	Netted Pug
"	July Highflyer	"	Powdered Wainscot
Oblongata	Lime-speck Pug	"	Tawny Shears
Obscura	Broad-barred White	591 ("South," vol. 2, page 133)	591 ("South," vol. 2, page 133)
"	Double Line	Ochracous Wave (perochraria)	Bright Wave
	Five-spot Burnet	Ochrauta	Buttoned Snout
	Lesser Satin	Ochrea	Chestnut
	Matthew's Wainscot	"	Dark Chestnut
	Minor Shoulder-knot	"	Dun-bar
	Stout Dart	"	Flounced Chestnut
	Transparent Burnet	"	Lesser-spotted Pinion
	Annulet	"	Marbled Coronet
	"	Ochreago	Pink-barred Sallow
	Common Carpet	Ochrearia	Peppered
	Mottled Umber	(type)	Yellow Belle
	November	"	Buff Footman
	Yellow-ringed Carpet	Ochreola	702
	398	Ochreous Pug	Dusky Sallow
	Dotted Border Wave	Ochroleuca	Twin-spot Carpet
	Annulet	Octogesima	Figure of Eighty
	Bloxworth Snout	Ocularis	"
	Emperor	Oculea	"
	Gem	Old Lady	Common Rustic
	Mocha	Oleagina (late type)	369
	Obscure Wainscot	"	Brindled Ochre
	Wave	(type)	Green Brindled Dot
	Obscuriorata	"	96
	Obsoletalis	Oleander Hawk	Bright-line Brown-eye
	Obsoleta	Oleracea	Coronet
	"	Olivacea	Gem
	"	"	Grey Chi
			Northern Eggar
			"

Motus.	REFER TO :—	Motus.	REFER TO :—
Olivacea-fasciata		Northern Eggar	Tawny-speckled Pug
Oliviana		Silver Barred	Union Rustic
Olivata		Beech-green Carpet	Grey Pug
Olive	448	Paisley Pug	Angle-striped Sallow
" Crescent	540	Paleacea	796
Omicronaria		Pale Brindled Beauty	Dingy Footman
Onomaria		Mocha	Grey Carpet
Oo		Rest Harrow	Footman
Operaria		Heart	Grey Carpet
Ophiogramma		Scotch Annulet	"
Opima		Double Lobed	-lemon Sallow
Or		Northern Drab	Mottled Willow
Orache		Poplar Lutestring	"
Orange	319	779	Oak Beauty
"	205	205	Oak Eggar
	"	457	Pinion
	"	868	Prominent
	"	858	Shining Brown
	"	552	Shoulder
	"	463	"
	"	Dingy Mocha	"
Orbicularia		Lesser Yellow Underwing	"
Orbona (late type) now Comes		Lunar Yellow Underwing	"
Orbona (type) late subsequae		Netted Pug	"
Orcadensis		Scarce Burnished Brass	"
Orichalcea		Scarce Merveille du Jour	"
Orion		Lace Border	"
Ornata		Brown-spot. Pinion	Pallidaria (late type)
Ornatrix		Grey Shoulder-knot	"
Ornithopus		Five-spot Burnet	Palpalis
Orobi		Dwarf Cream Wave	Palpina
Osseata (late type)	(" , "	Isle of Wight Wave	Paludata
Orstrina		Purple Marbled Crescent	Paludis
Oxyacanthæ		Greenbrindled Crescent	Palumbaria
			Lead Belle
		REFER TO :—	

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

REFER TO :—

<i>Palustris</i> (sub species)	Five-spot Burnet
" (type)	Marsh
<i>Pantaria</i>	Clouded Magpie
<i>Papilionaria</i>	Large Emerald
<i>Papyrata</i>	Water Ermine
+ <i>Par</i>	Index under Scarce Marbled Green
<i>Parallelaria</i>	Dark Bordered Beauty
<i>Parthenias</i>	Orange Underwing
<i>Parrot Carpet</i>	Red-green Carpet
<i>Parva</i>	Small Marbled
<i>Parvula</i>	Blue-bordered Carpet
<i>Pascuea</i>	Feathered Brindle
<i>Passetii</i>	Engrailed
"	Great Brocade
<i>Pastinum</i>	Blackneck
<i>Pastoraria</i>	Mullein Wave
<i>Pavonia</i>	Emperor
"	"
<i>Paula</i>	Scarce Marbled
+ <i>Pauper Pug</i> (very old records, Wales and Isle of Wight, imago, July ? " Stainton ")	723 (not shown by " South ")
<i>Peach Blossom</i>	128
<i>Peacock</i> (Moth)	787
Pearly Underwing	241
<i>Pease Blossom</i>	491
Pebble Hook-tip	161
" Prominent	112
<i>Pecunitoria</i>	Green Carpet
<i>Pedaria</i>	Pale Brindled Beauty
<i>Peltigera</i>	Bordered Straw
<i>Pendularia</i>	Birch Mocha
<i>Pennaria</i>	Feathered Thorn

Peppered	Peppered
802	Plain Golden Y
	Beautiful Golden Y
	Stranger
	Willow Beauty
	Barred Chestnut
	Iron Prominent
	Common Marbled Carpet
	Marbled Beauty
	Satyr Pug
	Bright Wave
	Ochraceous Wave
	Dot
	Scarlet Tiger
	Purple Cloud
	Butter-bur
	Brown Silver-line
	Pale Pinion
	Brown-tail
	Index under Burnett
	Thrift Clearwing
	Three Humped
	629
	Fen Wainscot
	Cloaked Carpet
	Water Carpet
	Orange
	Sloe Carpet
	203
	Small Chocolate-tip
	Large Wainscot
	Pale Brindled Beauty
	Transparent Burnet

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
Pimpinellata		Plumbeolata	Lead-Coloured Pug 121
Pimpinel Pug		Plumed Prominent	
705		Plumigera	
Bird's Wing		Pod Lover	
Pine Hawk		Polita	
426		Pollutaria	
643		Polycommata	
91	Rannoch Looper	Polygrammata	
Index under Wild Pine-tree	Lappet	Polyodon (late type)	
Index under Wild Pine-tree	Lappet	(type)	
Bordered White		Poplar Grey	
703		Hawk	
Speckled Yellow		„ Kitten	
550		„ Lutestring	
Pine Beauty		Popularis	
459		Populata	
Shaded Pug		Populeti	
Broom		Populi (type)	
Beaded Chestnut		„ „	
Heart and Dart		Porata	
Treble-bar		Porcellus	
257		Porphyrea (late type)	
517		„ „	
Plain Clay		Porrittii	
„ Golden Y		Portland	
„ Pug		Ribbon Wave	
„ Red Minor		Potatoria	
„ Wave		Powdered Quaker	
Plantaginis		Wainscot	
Plecta		„	
Plumaria		Præcox	
Plumbaria		Prasina (typ ^e)	
Plumbata		„ (? type)	
Plumbata		Prasinana	
		Prasinaria	

REFER TO :—

Moths.

REFER TO :—

Prataria	Sub-angled Wave
674	Punctulata
" Pinion	Punica
Primulae	Purple and Gold
Privet Hawk	Purple Bar 'Carpet'
Proboscidialis	Purple-barred Carpet
Procyclaria	" Yellow
Procellaria	Purple-bordered Gold
Prodromaria	Purple Clay
Progennaria	" Cloud
Promissa	" Marbled
Promutata	" Thorn
Pronuba	Purpuralis
Propugnata	Purpuraria
Prosaparia	Pusaria
Prosapicula	Pussillata
Protea	Puss
Proteus	Pustulata
Pruinata	Putta
Prunaria	Putrescens
Prunata	Putris
Psi	Pygmæata
Psitticata	Pygmæola
Pudibunda	Pyraliata
Pudorina	Pyralina
Pulchella	Pyramidea
Pulchellata	Pyrina
Pulchraria	Pyrophila
Pulchrina	Pythonisata
Pulveraria	
Pulverulenta	
Pumilata	Quadra
Punetaria	Quadrifasciaria
Punctina	Quadrifasciata
Punctularia	Quadrimaculata
	Grey Birch
	Flounced Chestnut
	Purple-bordered Gold
	672
	Purple bar
	601
	564
	263
	352
	499
	511
	774
	Transparent Burnet
	Purple-barred Yellow
	Common White Wave
	Dwarf Pug
	105
	Blotched Emerald
	Shuttle-shaped Dart
	Devonshire Wainscot
	Flame
	Marsh Pug
	Pigny Footman
	Barred Straw
	Lunar-spotted Pinion
	Copper Underwing
	Leopard
	Dotted Rustic
	Dark Marbled Carpet
	Four-spotted Footman
	Large Twin-spot Carpet
	" "
	Speckled Yellow

REFER TO :—

Moths.

Quadripunctaria	Frosted Yellow
Quadripunctaria (type)	Jersey Tiger
Quadrifasciata	Pale Mottled Willow
Quaker	Common Quaker
Quercana	Scarce Silver Lines
Quercifolia	Lappet
Quercinaria	August Thorn
Quercus	Oak Eggar
Radiata	Buff Ermine
'	Latticed Heath
Radiatella	Buttoned Snout
Ramburi	Six-spot Burnet
Rannoch	798
Brindled Beauty	Rannoch Looper
Geometra	828
"	Scarcie Bordered Straw
Looper	Rannoch Brindled Beauty
"	Spotted Clover
Sprawler	Ni
"	Lewes Wave
Rare	Stout Dart
Bordered Sallow	Small Chocolate-tip
"	Green Pug
Brindled Beauty	Saxon
"	Rosy Footman
Marbled Clover	861
"	647
Silver Y	428
"	421
Wave	346
Ravida	346
Rclusa	639
Rectangulata	
Recilinea	
Red Arches	-belted Clearwing
"	Carpet
"	Chestnut
Reddish Buff	"
Light Arches	"
Redgreen Carpet	"

REFER TO :—

Red-headed Chestnut	Red-headed Chestnut
"	164
"	-line Quaker
"	451
"	-necked Footman
"	191
"	Sword Grass
"	477
"	863
"	649
"	531
"	Reed Wainscot
"	Bulrush Wainscot
"	Red Leopard
"	852
"	142
"	376
"	Dusky Brocade
"	Cream Wave
"	"
"	Heart
"	Northern Rustic
"	Mottled Beauty
"	554
"	Bordered Gothic
"	Netted Carpet
"	Double Kidney
"	Large Marbled Tortrix
"	Dark Umber
"	Grey Shoulder-knot
"	Willow-Beauty
"	Square-spotted Clay
"	576
"	Thyme Pug
"	Pinion-streaked Snout
"	Satin "Beauty" ("Carpet")
"	Phœnix

REFER TO :—

Moths.

Richmond Beauty	Lilac Beauty
Ridens	Frosted Green
Ringed Carpet	804
Wave	Dotted Border Wave
"	Sand Dart
Rivax	Wood Carpet
Rivatia	675
Rivulet	Great Oak Beauty
Roboraria	Lunar Marbled Brown
Robotis (late type)	Oak Eggar
"	Grey Arches
Robsoni	Autumnal Rustic
Rosae	Early Grey
"	Heath Rustic
"	Old Lady
"	Scarce Silver Y
"	Scarlet Tiger
"	Buttoned Snout
"	194
"	505
"	252
"	341
"	373
"	586
"	Common White Wave
"	193
"	Common White Wave
"	687
"	Middle-barred Minor
"	Ruddy Highflyer
"	Fox
"	Small Square Spot
"	Ruddy Carpet
"	Blue-bordered Carpet

REFER TO :—

Rubiginata	(type)
Rubiginea	Tawny Wave
Rubricata	Dotted Chestnut
Rubricollis	Tawny Wave
Rubricosa	Red-necked Footman
Ruby Clearwing	Red Chestnut
180	Fiery Clearwing
686	180 (Flame of "South")
"	Antler
"	Brown-spot Pinion
"	Chestnut
"	Dun-bar
"	Flounced Chestnut
"	Matthew's Wainscot
"	Red Chestnut
"	Red-line Quaker
"	Small Rufous
"	Suspected
"	Broom-tip
"	Beautiful Snout
"	Beautiful Yellow Underwing
"	Common Wainscot
"	Fen Wainscot
"	Heart
"	Pale Pinion
"	Powdered Quaker
"	Yellow-ringed Carpet
"	Lunar Marbled Brown
"	Antler
"	Double-striped Pug
"	Flounced Chestnut
"	Southern Wainscot
"	Cloaked Minor

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
Runicis	Knot Grass	Satin	Satin Beauty (altered from Satin)
Runita	Scarce Merveille du Jour	Carpet, abietaria	806
Rupestralis	Broad-bordered White Underwing	Satin Carpet (abietaria)	
Rupicapraaria	Early	” (fluctuosa)	132
Rurea	Clouded-bordered Brindle	” Wave	573
Russata	Common Marbled Carpet	Satura	Beautiful Arches
Russula	Clouded Buff	Saturata	Annulet
Rustic	416	Satyrata	Satyr Pug
Rutistica	Muslin	Satyr Pug	722
Rusticata	Least Carpet	Pearly Underwing	
Rustic Shoulder-knot	334	Shaded Pug	321
Rusty Wave	567	Bird's Wing	
Sacaria	Vestal	Scalloped Hazel	776
Sagittaria	Marsh Carpet	” Hook-tip	
Salicaria	Lesser Belle	” Oak	165
Salicaria	Red Twin-spot Carpet	Scallop Shell	778
Salicata	Striped Twin-spot Carpet	Scarce Arches	624
Salicis	Knot Grass	Black Arches	171
”	White Satin	” Blackneck	535
Sallow	104	” Bordered Straw	496
”	Swallow-tailed (moth)	Brocade	
Sambucaria	Autumnal Moth	” Burnished Brass	513
Sambucata	” ”	” Chocolate-tip	125
Sandbergi	238	” Dagger	217
Sand Dart	677	” Footman	201
Sandy Carpet	Sandys	” Forester	845
” Rivulet	Sandy Carpet	Scarce Green Silver Lines	
Sanguinaria	Vestal	” Hook-tip	162
Sano (sannio)	Clouded Buff	” Marbled	501
Saponariae	Bordered Gothic	+ ” Marbled Green (doubtful if British)	224 (not shown by “South”)
Satellite	468		
Satellitia	Satellite		207
Satin	White Satin	Sharp-angled Peacock	,

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
Satin	Satin Beauty (altered from Satin)	Carpet, abietaria	806
Satin Carpet (abietaria)	Satin “Beauty” (“Carpet”)	” (fluctuosa)	132
”	” Wave	Satura	573
Satyrata	Satyrata	Saturata	Beautiful Arches
Satyrata	Satyr Pug	Satyrata	Annulet
Satyr Pug	722	Satyr Pug	Satyr Pug
Pearly Underwing		Pearly Underwing	
Shaded Pug	321	Shaded Pug	
Bird's Wing		Bird's Wing	
Scalloped Hazel	776	Scalloped Hazel	
” Hook-tip		” Hook-tip	165
” Oak	778	” Oak	778
Scallop Shell		Scallop Shell	
Scarce Arches	624	Scarce Arches	
Black Arches	171	Black Arches	
” Blackneck	535	” Blackneck	
” Bordered Straw	496	” Bordered Straw	
Brocade		Brocade	
” Burnished Brass	513	” Burnished Brass	
” Chocolate-tip	125	” Chocolate-tip	
” Dagger	217	” Dagger	
” Footman	201	” Footman	
” Forester	845	” Forester	
Scarce Green Silver Lines		Scarce Green Silver Lines	
” Hook-tip	162	” Hook-tip	
” Marbled	501	” Marbled	
+ ” Marbled Green (doubtful if British)	224 (not shown by “South”)		
Sharp-angled Peacock	207		

Motis.	REFER TO :—	Motis.	REFER TO :—
Scarce Prominent	120	Semibrunnea	Tawny Pinion
Pug	720	Seminarginata	Oak Eggar
" Sallow	Pale-lemon Sallow	Semivirga	Miller
" Silver Lines	174	Senex	Round-winged Muslin
" Silver Y	521	Separia	Black Mountain Moth
" Tissue	623	September Thorn	771
" Umber	792	Seraphim	618
" Vapourer	136	Serena	Broad-barred White
Scarlet Tiger	186	Sericalis	Northern Footman
Scincula	Scalloped Hook-tip	Sericaria	Straw Dot
Solidæformis	Welsh Clearwing	Sericata	Satin " Beauty " (" Carpet ")
Scopocaina	Slender Brindle	Serrata	Green Pug
Scorched Carpet	758	Serrina	Great Prominent
" Underwing	Scorched Wing	Setaeacous Hebrew Character	Beaded Chestnut
Scotch Annulet	781	Seven Spot Fritine	258
" Brindled Beauty	820	Sexalata	Muslin
" (or Mountain) Burnet	Rannoch Brindled Beauty	Sexalisa	Small Seraphini
" Burnet (of	837	Sexpunctata	" "
Kirby, " achillea)	E. Slender Scotch Burnet	Shaded Broad-bar (imitata)	New Forest Burnet
Scotch Eggar	Northern Eggar	(obeliscata)	604
" Rustic	Cousin German	Pug	Grey Pine Carpet
" Underwing	Broad-bordered White Underwing	" "	726
Scotica	Grey Pine Carpet	Shark	482
"	Juniper Carpet	Sharp-angled Carpet	668
"	Light Knot Grass	" Peacock	788
"	Poplar Lutestring	Shears (compta)	Varied Coronet
"	Yellow Horned	" (dentina)	294
Scrophulariaæ	Water Betony	Shell	Yellow Shell
Scutosa	Spotted Clover	Shetlandica	Silver-ground Carpet
Scutulata	Single Dotted Wave	Shore Wainscot	399
Scalis	Common Rustic	Short-cloak Carpet	Cloaked Carpet
Sedi	Deep-brown Dart	Short-cloaked	167
Setum	Turnip	" Stripe	688
		" Carpet	

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

Shoulder-striped Wainscot	401	Slender-striped Rufous	749
Shuttle-shaped Dart	230	," Treble-bar	759
Sicula		Soe Carpet	367
Signata		Small Angle Shades	667
Silacea		," Argent and Sable	653
Silago		," Autumnal Carpet	168
Silky Wainscot	383	," Black Arches	587
Silky Wave	572	," Blood-vein	797
Silver Barred	503	," Brindled Beauty	126
Cloud	312	," Chocolate-tip	335
," 8 Moth		," Clouded Brindle	488
Silver-ground Carpet	662	," Dark Yellow Underwing	420
Silver Hook	504	," Dotted Buff	568
Silver-striped Hawk	95	," Dusty Wave	151
Silver V	Ni	," Eggar	97
Y	520	," Elephant	557
Silvery Arches	280	," Emerald	814 ("South" includes as var of Engrailed, <i>bistortata</i>)
Similis		," Engrailed (<i>crepuscularia</i>)	539
Simulans		," Fan-foot	577
Sinuata		," Fan-footed Wave	560
Sinuina		," Grass Emerald	157
Single-barred Rivulet		," Lappet	Shaded Broad-bar
," Dotted Wave	578	," Mallow	500
Sinuata		," Marbled	419
Siterata		," Mottled Willow	627
Six-belted Clearwing	864	," Phoenix	507
," -spot Burnet	842	," Purple Barred	431
Slender Brindle	267	," Quaker	305
Clouded Brindle	350	," Ranunculus	Red-belted Clearwing
Pug	731	," Red-belted	676
," Scotch Burnet (achilleæ)	838 ("South," vol. 2, page 335, plate 1)	," Rivulet	382
," -striped Carpet	," Rufous	," Wainscot	Small Rufous

REFER TO :—

Motus.	REFER TO :—	Motus.	REFER TO :—
Small Scallop	592	Spckld Footman	188
Seraphim	619	Pug (scabiosata, piperata)	Shaded Pug
" Square Spot	266	" " (albipunctata)	White-spotted Pug
" Wainscot	385	" Wood	Speckled Yellow
" Waved Umber	751	" "	786
" White Wave	693	" Yellow	523
" Yellow Underwing	490	Spectacle	White-barred Clearwing
" " Wave	694	Spheciiformis	" ,
Smargdarria	Essex Emerald	Sphigiformis	Sprawler
Smoky Wainscot	395	Sphinx	632
" Wave	589	Spinach	Spinachia
Snotra	546	+ Spinifera (one Isle of Man, August, 1869. " South," vol. 1, page 217).	250 (no English name)
Sobrina	Cousin German	Spinula	Chinese Character
Sobrinata	Juniper Pug	Spolidens	Broom
" Wave	Pale Pinion	Spoliaia	Riband Wave
Socia	Common Carpet	Spousa	Dark Crimson Underwing
Sodoreniunt	Mount'd Beauty	Spotted Buff	Buff Ermine
Solaris	Pale Shoulder	" Clavor	494
Solidaginis	Golden-rod Brindle	" Muslin	Muslin
Somniculus	Nonconformist	" Sulphur	508
Sordida	Large Nutmeg	Sprawler	361
Sordidata	July Highflyer	Spring Usher	791
Sororcula	Orange Footman	Spurge Hawk	92
Southern Wainscot	396	Square Spot	816
" ,	(straminea) (putrescens)	Square-spot Dart	235
Spadicea	Devonshire Wainscot	" Rustic	269
" (late type)	Chestnut	Square-spotted Clay	262
Spadicaria	Dark Chestnut	Stabilis	Common Quaker
Spanbergi	Red Twin-spot Carpet	Star-wort	481
Spargani	Orange	Statice	Forster
Sparsata	Webb's Wainscot	Steineri	Alder
Spartiata	Dentated Pug		
Speckled	" ,		
Beauty	Strak		
	810		

REFER TO :—

Motus.

REFER TO :—

Motus.

<i>Stellatarum</i>	Humming-bird Hawk
<i>Stentzii</i>	New Forest Burnet
<i>Stevensata</i>	Tamarisk Pug
<i>Stigmatica</i>	Square-spotted Clay
<i>† Stolidia</i> (one Sept. 23, 1903; Dartmouth, Devon, "South," vol. 2, page 77)	526 (no English name)
<i>Stout Dart</i>	245
<i>Straminata</i>	Dotted Border Wave
<i>Straminea</i> (typ.)	Southern Wainscot
"	Yellow-line Quaker
<i>Stramineola</i>	Dingy Footman
<i>Stranger</i>	295
<i>Strataria</i>	Oak Beauty
<i>Sutaw Belle</i>	833
<i>Straw-coloured Footman</i>	Dingy Footman
<i>Straw Dot</i>	506
" Underwing	328
<i>Streak</i>	613
<i>Streaked Dart</i>	White-line Dart
" <i>Wainscot</i>	Southern Wainscot
" <i>Wave</i>	Sub-angled Wave
<i>Steamer</i>	691
<i>Striata</i>	Feathered Footman
"	Old Lady
<i>Strigata</i>	Common Emerald
<i>Strigillaria</i>	Sub-angled Wave
<i>Strigillaria</i>	Grass Wave
<i>Strigilis</i>	Marbled Minor
<i>Strigosa</i>	Marsh Dagger
<i>Strigula</i> (typ.)	Small Black Arches
" "	True Lover's Knot
<i>Striped Hawk</i>	94
" <i>Lychnia</i>	480

<i>Mornis.</i>	Striped Twin-spot Carpet
" <i>Wainscot</i>	653
<i>Sunasa</i>	397
<i>Subaerata</i>	Dog's Tooth
<i>Subanglia</i>	Green Pug
<i>Subciliata</i>	585
<i>Subfasciaria</i>	Maple Pug
<i>Subfulvata</i>	Grass Rivulet
<i>Subfuscata</i>	Tawny-speckled Pug
<i>Subhastata</i>	Heart and Club
<i>Sublunaria</i>	Common Pug
<i>Sublustris</i>	Argent and Sable
<i>Subnigra</i>	Lunar Thorn
<i>Subnotata</i>	Reddish Light Arches
<i>Subochreata</i>	Dark Chestnut
<i>Subrosea</i>	Plain Pug
<i>Subroseata</i>	Scotch Burnett
"	Rosy Marsh
<i>Subtistrata</i>	Birch Mocha
<i>Subtusa</i>	Rosy Wave
<i>Subsericata</i>	Lunar Yellow Underwing
<i>Subspadicea</i> (of "Staudinger")	Satin Wave
<i>Subriristata</i>	Dark Chestnut
<i>Subtusa</i>	Common Carpet
"	Olive
<i>Subumbrata</i> (late type)	Dwarf Pug
"	Shaded Pug
"	Bordered Pug
"	Water Carpet
<i>Suffumata</i>	Rosy Minor
<i>Suffuruncula</i>	Beautiful Carpet
<i>Suffusa</i>	Brown-line Bright-eye
"	Chestnut
"	Common Wainscot
"	Conformist

Moths.	REFER TO :—	Moths.	REFER TO :—
<i>Suffusa</i> (late type)	Dark Sword Grass	<i>Taminata</i>	White-pinion Spotted Rustic
"	Early Grey	<i>Taraxaci</i>	Fan-foot
"	Golden-red Brindle	<i>Tarsicrinatus</i>	"
"	Grey Chi	<i>Tarsipennalis</i>	Orange Swift
"	Lesser-spotted Pinion	<i>Tawny and Brown Swift</i>	789
"	Light Knot Grass	<i>Tawny-barred Angle</i>	469
"	Red-line Quaker	<i>Tawny Pinion Shears</i>	303
"	Spotted Sulphur	" Speck	725
"	Small Dark Yellow Underwing	" Speckled Pug	588
"	Coronet	" Wave	Clouded Silver
Suspected	415 (no English name)	<i>Temerata</i>	Double-striped Pug
Suspected	444	<i>Tempestivata</i>	Brindl'dt Ochre
+Superstes	(doubtful if British. "South," vol. 1, page 317)	<i>Templi</i>	Small Yellow Underwing
<i>Sundevalli</i>	381 (not shown by "South")	<i>Tenebrata</i>	Brown Rustic
<i>Sulphuralis</i>	110	<i>Tentaculalis</i>	Fan-foot
+Superstes	780	<i>Tenuiata</i>	Slender Pug
"	218	<i>Tephrina</i>	Light Feathered Rustic
<i>Sussex Wainscot</i>	476	<i>Terminalis</i>	Cloaked Minor
<i>Swallow-tailed (Moth)</i>	210	<i>Tersata</i>	Fern
<i>Sweet Gale</i>	200	<i>Testacea</i> (type)	Flounced Rustic
<i>Sword Grass</i>	190	"	July Highflyer
<i>Sycamore</i>	180	<i>Testaceata</i>	Waved Carpet
"	170	<i>Testata</i>	Chevron
<i>Tussock</i>	160	<i>Testudo</i>	Festoon
<i>Sylvaria</i> (type)	150	<i>Tetra</i>	Mouse
<i>Sylvata</i> (late type)	140	<i>Tetralunaria</i>	Purple Thorn
"	130	<i>Thalassina</i>	Pale-shouldered Brocade
<i>Sylvina</i>	120	<i>Thompsoni</i>	Grey Arch's
<i>Sylvinus</i>	110	<i>Three Humped Thrift</i>	114
<i>Syringaria</i>	100	<i>Clawring</i>	741 ("South," vol. 2, page 249)
<i>Taenialis</i>	90	<i>Thulej</i>	865
<i>Tenitata</i>	80		Ingrailed Clay
<i>Tabaniformis</i>	70		
<i>Tamariscata</i> (no English name)	60		
<i>Tamarisk Pug</i> (<i>stevensata</i>)	50		
	ultimaria)		

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

REFER TO :—

MOTHS.

<i>Thulensis</i>	Ghost	Trepidaria	Black Mountain Moth
<i>Thuleus</i>	Garden Carpet	Triangle	849
" <i>Thyme Pug</i>	Grass Rivulet	Triangulum	Double Square-spot
<i>706</i>		Tricuspis	Antler
<i>Thymia</i>	Common Emerald	Tridens	Dark Dagger
<i>Tiger</i>	Garden Tiger	Trifasciata	May Highflyer
<i>Thiaria</i>	Canary-shouldered Thorn	Trifolii (type)	Five-spot Burnet
<i>Tiliæ</i>	Lime Hawk	" "	Grass Eggar
<i>Tincta</i>	Least Minor	Trigeminata	Nutmeg
(type)	Silvery Arches	Trigrammica	Treble Brown Spot
" <i>Tiny Snout</i>	Marsh Oblique-barred	Trilinea	Treble Lines
<i>Tipuliformis</i>	Currant Clearwing	Trilinearia	" "
<i>Tissue</i>	622	Trizopha	Clay Triple-lines
<i>Tityus</i>	Narrow-bordered Bee Hawk	Trizophus	Three Humped
<i>Toadlax Pug</i>	699	Trimacula	" "
<i>Togata</i> (type)	Cloaked Pug	Tripartita	Marbled Brown
" <i>Tooth-stripe</i>	Pink-barred Sallow	Triplasia (as used by "South")	Spectacle
<i>Tortrix</i>	Early Tooth-striped	(of " Linnaeus " and " Hübsner ")	Dark Spectacle
" <i>Like</i>	Large Marbled Tortrix	" "	Spectacle
<i>Torva</i>	" Large Dark Prominent	Triple-spotted Clay	260
<i>Trabealis</i>	Spotted Sulphur	Pug	716
<i>Tragopogonis</i>	Mouse	"	Triple-spotted Pug
<i>Transparenta</i>	836	Trisignaria	" "
<i>Burnet</i>	Dark Umber	Trisignata	Small Argent and Sable
<i>Transversata</i>	Scalloped Oak	Tristata	White-line Dart
<i>Trapezaria</i>	Dun-bar	Tritici	Large Dark Prominent
<i>Trapezina</i>	611	Tritophus (type)	Three Humped
<i>Treble-bar</i>	579	" (late type)	239
" <i>Brown Spot</i>	411	True Lover's Knot	Common Marbled Carpet
" <i>Lines</i>	225	Truncata	Rivulet
<i>Tree Lackey</i>	225	Surbaria	Double Line
<i>Tree-lichen Beauty</i>		Turca	Marsh Oblique-barred
<i>Trenula</i>		Turfosalis	Turnip
<i>Trepidata</i>			226

REFER TO :—

Moths.

REFER TO :—

Moths.

Tutti	Six-spot Burnet
Twin-spotted Carpet	655
Twin-spotted Quaker	435
"	Wainscot
Typhat	379
Typica	Bulrush Wainscot Gothic
Ulmata	Clouded Magpie
Ulmifolia	Lapet
Ultimaria	Tamarisk Pug
Uvae	Silky Wainscot
Umbra	Bordered Sallow
Umbratica (?) type)	Brown Rustic
"	Shark
Umbrosa	Six-striped Rustic
Unangulata	Sharp-angled Carpet
Unanimis	Small Clouded Brindle
Uncia	Silver Hook
Unciana	"
Uncula	Silver Hook
Undulanus	Large Marbled Tortrix
Undulata	Scallop Shell
Unguicula	Barred Hook-tip
Unicolor	Sallow
"	Buff Footman
"	Buttoned Snout
"	Centre-barred Sallow
"	Chestnut
"	Dot
"	Dotted Chestnut
"	Flounced Chestnut
"	Waved Umber

Common Heath	Unicolorata
Dark Marbled Carpet	"
Rivulet	"
Striped Twin-spot Carpet	"
Dark-barred Twin-spot Carpet	"
"	Barred Rivulet
Haworth's Minor	Annulet
Small Clouded Brindle	Fox
Gaulum Carpet	336
Twin-spotted Wainscot	White Speck
Angle-barred Pug	Dingy Shears
Spectacle	Water Ermine
"	(late type)
Uniformata	Uniformata
Uniform Rustic	Uniforma
Unilinea	Unilobata
Union Rustic	Union Rustic
Unipuncta	Unipuncta (type)
Unipuncta	Unspotted Pug
Upsilon	Upsilon
Urifica (late type)	Urifica (late type)
"	" (type)
827	V. (Moth)
Chestnut	Vaccinii
Valerian Pug	Valerianata
728	Valerian Pug
Archer's Dart	Valligera
Scotch Burnet	Vanadis
137	Vapourer
Grey Pine Carpet	Variata
300	Varied Coronet
Brindled Green	Variegata
Plumed Prominent	" (late type)
Small Dark Yellow Underwing	"
Magpie	Varleyata
V-Pug	V-ata

Motus.

REFER TO :—

V (moth)	Virgularia
Vau-nigraria	Viridaria (typ ^c)
+Vau-nigrum	"
Velleda	Viridata
Venosa	Viridis
" (late typ ^c)	Vitalbata
Venosata	Vitellina
Venustula	Vittata
Verbasci	+V-nigrum
Vernaria	V-Pug
Versicolor	Vulgata
Vespertaria	Walkeri
Vesiforme	Water Bettony
Vespidormis	" Carpet
Vestal	, Ermine
Vestigialis	V (moth)
Vetulata	Waularia
Vetusta	Wavaria
Vicia	Waved Black
Viciaria	" Carpet
Villaria	" Umber
Villica	Weaver's Wave
Viminalis	Webb's Wainscot
Viminaria	Welsh Clearwing
Vine Hawk	" Wave
Vine Hawk	White-barred Clearwing
Vinula	White-blotted Carpet
Viper's Bugloss	White Colon
Viridata	Dot
Virga	Ermine
Virgata	Letter (Moth)
" (typ ^c)	White-line Dart
"	Rustic
"	Snout
Virgaureata	

REFER TO :—

Small Dusty Wave	Small Dusty Wave
Green Carpet	Small Purple Barred
" Grass Emerald	" Forest
Forester	Small Waved Umber
Delicate	Oblique Carpet
Oblique Carpet	Index under Black V-moth
Index under Black V-moth	744 Common Pug
Common Pug	White Ermine
White Ermine	479
"	645
V (moth)	177
V (moth)	"
V (moth)	537
V (moth)	695
V (moth)	803
V (moth)	565
V (moth)	377
V (moth)	856
V (moth)	659
V (moth)	857
V (moth)	Broken-barred Carpet
V (moth)	285 White Point
V (moth)	176 White Marked
V (moth)	234 Uncertain
V (moth)	549

MOTHS.	REFER TO :—	MOTHS.	REFER TO :—
White-marked White-pinion Spotted " Wave	427 760 407	Wood Tiger: Wormwood Pug	181 485 709
White-point	117	Nanthographia	Square-spot Rustic
White Prominent	143	Xanthomista	Black-banded
Satin	404	Xerampelina	Centre-barred Sallow
White-speck	299		
White-spot	White-spot	Yellow-barred Brindle	617
Marbled	Marbled	Belle	834.
"	"	" -belted Clearwing	Yellow-legged Clearwing
White-spotted Pinion	441	" Horned	134
Pug	713	" -legged Clearwing	860
White Streak	White-line Snout	" -line Quaker	452
" Stripe	Sharp-angled Carpet	Marbled Carpet	Common Marbled Carpet
" Wave	Common White Wave	" -ring'd Carpet	661
Wild Arrach	Orache	" Shell	683
† " Pine-tree Lappet, pini (one	(“South,” vol. 1, page 106)	" -tail	141
larva Richmond Park before		" Underwing	Large Yellow Underwing
1773)		" Wave	Small Yellow Wave
Wild Thyme Pug	Thyme Pug	Ypsilon (type)	Dark Sword Grass
Willow Beauty	805	" (late type)	Dingy Shears
Clearwing	Red-tipped Clearwing		
"			
Winter	620	Zatima	Buff Ermine
Wismariensis	Silky Wainscot	Zizzac	Pebble Prominent
Wistromi	Broad-bordered White Underwing	Zinckenii	Nonconformist
Wood Carpet	665	Zollikoferi (no English name)	Page 122, after “Y.” 347
Woodiata	Annulet	Zonaria	Belted Beauty
Wood Leopard	Leopard	Zonata	Seraphim
"	Orange Swift		



ERRATA.

- Page 34, Barred Carpet, for Augustifasciata, read Angustifasciata.
,, 56, Ear, for genetalia, read genitalia.
,, 56, Early Grey, for lithoriza; read lithorrhiza.
,, 70, July Highflyer, for Cinerata, read Cinereata.

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